Devi, S
09/887296

-key terms

(FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:11:06 ON 07 JAN 2003)
L1 54 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (FLAVOUR? OR FLAVOR?) AND (ANTIGEN OR RHUSIOPATH?)
L2 17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND (VACCIN? OR IMMUNIS? OR IMMUNIZ?)

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:941583 HCAPLUS
TITLE: Expression cassettes using the LOX5 promoter of Arabidopsis for tissue-specific expression of foreign genes in the cotyledons and embryonic tissue of plants
INVENTOR(S): Bischoff, Friedrich; Feussner, Ivo; Loyall, Linda Patricia
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Plant Science G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 28 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10127882	A1	20021212	DE 2001-10127882	20010611

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2001-10127882 20010611
AB The invention relates to an expression cassette for expression of foreign genes in the cotyledons or other embryonic tissues of plants. The cassette uses the promoter of the LOX5 gene of Arabidopsis thaliana or functional equiv. or equiv. fragments thereof that have substantially the same promoter activity, said promoter being operably linked with a nucleic acid sequence that is to be transgenically expressed. The invention further relates to vectors derived from said expression cassettes. The invention also relates to transgenic plants transformed with said expression cassettes or vectors, to cultures, parts or transgenic propagation material derived therefrom and to the use thereof for producing foodstuff, feedstuff, seeds, pharmaceuticals or fine chems.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:367167 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:368451
TITLE: **Vaccines** containing paucilamellar lipid vesicles as immunological adjuvants for influenza
INVENTOR(S): Wright, D. Craig; Wallach, Donald F. H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novavax, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 201,346.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6387373	B1	20020514	US 1997-840034	19970424

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-5008 B2 19930115
US 1994-201346 B2 19940224

AB The present invention features an adjuvanted **vaccine**, and methods for prepg. an adjuvanted **vaccine**, preferably for **immunizing** against influenza, where the adjuvant is a lipid vesicle, and preferably is a nonphospholipid, paucilamellar lipid vesicle. The **antigen** may be encapsulated in the central cavity of the adjuvant, or mixed in soln. with the adjuvant. Moreover, the adjuvant may carry a secondary adjuvant to further improve the immune response.

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:31278 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:74558
TITLE: Methods and composition for oral **vaccination**
INVENTOR(S): Chu, Hsien-Jue; Li, Wumin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Home Products Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002002139	A2	20020110	WO 2001-US20155	20010622
WO 2002002139	A3	20020704		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002025325	A1	20020228	US 2001-887296	20010621

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-215359P P 20000630

AB The present invention encompasses methods and compns. both for providing protection against disease in an animal and for inducing increased intake of an orally administered **vaccine** by an animal. The methods of the invention are directed to admixing a bacterial or viral **antigen** with a water sol. palatable **flavorant**, further admixing the **antigen** and **flavorant** mixt. with a water sol. vehicle for oral administration of the **vaccine** to an animal in order to provide protection against disease assocd. with infection by the admixed **antigen** and to induce the increased intake of the **vaccine** with the **flavorant**. The present invention thus encompasses methods and compns. for the oral **vaccination** of healthy animals through drinking water or

syrups as an aid in the prevention of disease. The admixing of the palatable **flavorant** provides for a **vaccine** formulation with a desirable taste in order to promote self-administration of the **vaccine** formulation and/or to prevent rejection of the formulation when administered by an animal handler.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:816582 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:362523
TITLE: Method for production of enhanced traceable **immunizing** drinking water and other liquid and gas products, devices for production and use thereof, and use of the enhanced products for **immunizing** living beings
INVENTOR(S): Tribelsky, Zamir; Ende, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Atlantium Ltd., Israel
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001083385	A2	20011108	WO 2001-IL383	20010427
WO 2001083385	A3	20020228		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IL 2000-135843 A 20000428

AB A method for the prodn. of enhanced traceable optp-physiol. polished liqs., and gases or solids or combination for **immunizing** living beings, devices using the method, use, and preferred mode for utilization are disclosed. A multi processing platform is proposed according to the invention harnessing time domain optronics of light and sound, wherein the transient sound produced by light is measured, referenced or calibrated against the light produced by sound for the formation adequate energy levels or densities or fluence rates for the purpose of dissocn. of noxious or innocuous species or combination constituents components while keeping their geometrical integrity above their predetd. resonance levels, thus intact for later traceable recognition and triggering of pos. decisive action by immune systems.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:733519 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:36064
TITLE: Immune-Induced **Flavor** Aversion in

Mice: Modification by Neonatal Capsaicin Treatment

AUTHOR(S): Basso, Alexandre Salgado; de Sa-Rocha, Luiz Carlos; Palermo-Neto, Joao

CORPORATE SOURCE: Applied Pharmacology and Toxicology Laboratory, Department of Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

SOURCE: NeuroImmunoModulation (2001), 9(2), 88-94
CODEN: NROIEM; ISSN: 1021-7401

PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Objective: This study was designed to evaluate the role of c-sensitive fibers in the establishment of immune-induced **flavor** aversion in mice. Methods: Mice were treated neonatally with capsaicin to destroy c-sensitive fibers; after such treatment, adult animals, **immunized** or not with ovalbumin, were submitted to a two-bottle preference test, with a choice between water and a sweetened egg white soln. Results: Neonatal capsaicin treatment was unsuccessful in preventing the development of immune-induced aversion to the sweetened soln. contg. the **antigen**. Nonetheless, among **immunized** mice, those which had been previously treated with capsaicin showed a significant increment in the preference for the sweetened egg white soln. Furthermore, the data showed that neonatal capsaicin treatment did not interfere with either IgG1 or IgE prodn. Conclusion: The present results suggest that c-sensitive fibers have a role in the transmission of the signals generated by this immune response to the central nervous system, thus contributing to the development of a **flavor** aversion in mice.

REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:790374 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:340275

TITLE: Compositions for aerosolization and inhalation

INVENTOR(S): Thurston, Rachel M.; Browning, James D.; Shah, Praful K.; Placke, Michael E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Battelle Memorial Institute, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000066206	A2	20001109	WO 2000-US11799	20000502
WO 2000066206	A3	20010208		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

BR 2000010262	A	20020115	BR 2000-10262	20000502
EP 1173245	A2	20020123	EP 2000-932001	20000502
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002543165	T2	20021217	JP 2000-615088	20000502

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1999-132215P P 19990503
WO 2000-US11799 W 20000502

AB A compn. is used in combination with an electrohydrodynamic device capable of delivering an active ingredient to the aerodigestive system of the user. The compn. comprises three or optionally four basic components: an active ingredient; a carrier material in which the active ingredient may be dissolved, suspended, or emulsified; an aerosol properties adjusting material which provides the compn. with the phys. characteristics required to create an aerosol cloud by electrostatic or electrohydrodynamic means; and optionally at least one excipient that further adjusts, preserves, stabilizes, or enhances the overall performance of the compn. An aerosol compn. contained paclitaxel 75 mg/mL in 80% ethanol, 19.8% PEG and 0.2% citric acid.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:627980 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:213187
TITLE: Oral drug delivery system containing proteins
INVENTOR(S): Watts, Peter; Lafferty, Ian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): West Pharmaceutical Services Drug Delivery & Clinical Research Centre Ltd., UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000051593	A2	20000908	WO 2000-GB664	20000224
WO 2000051593	A3	20001228		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1156793	A2	20011128	EP 2000-906469	20000224
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002538112	T2	20021112	JP 2000-602061	20000224
NO 2001004035	A	20011022	NO 2001-4035	20010820
US 2002098198	A1	20020725	US 2001-943691	20010831

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
GB 1999-4629 A 19990302
WO 2000-GB664 W 20000224

AB An oral drug delivery compn. that dissolves rapidly in the mouth, which comprises on a solid foam formed from a protein. Paracetamol 10 g and castor sugar 55 g were mixed with a dried egg white.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:130886 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:262584
TITLE: Serogroups of the beer spoilage bacterium Megasphaera cerevisiae correlate with the molecular weight of the major EDTA-extractable surface protein
AUTHOR(S): Ziola, Barry; Gee, Lori; Berg, Nancy N.; Lee, Sun Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, S7N 5E5, Can.
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Microbiology (2000), 46(2), 95-100
CODEN: CJMIAZ; ISSN: 0008-4166
PUBLISHER: National Research Council of Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Megasphaera cerevisiae is a Gram-neg. obligate anaerobe that causes turbidity and off-**flavor** and aroma in beer. Seven isolates of M. cerevisiae were obtained worldwide, and their extractable surface **antigens** were focused upon to det. if there is more than one serogroup of this bacterium. Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of EDTA bacterial exts. revealed a predominant protein with apparent mol. wts. of 46 000, 45 000, and 43 000 for three, two, and two isolates, resp. When mouse antiserum generated against any of the EDTA exts. was reacted with denatured bacterial proteins in immunoblots, all bacterial isolates exhibited extensive cross-reactivity involving three **antigens**, one being the major EDTA-extractable protein. In contrast, when the sera were tested for surface reactivity with intact bacteria, three cross-reactivity groups were obsd., with the group individually comprised of bacteria having the same size major EDTA-extractable surface protein. When BALB/c mice **immunized** with a bacterium from each of the three serogroups were used for monoclonal antibody (Mab) hybridoma prodn., bacterial surface-reactive Mabs were obtained whose reactivities parallel the three polyclonal antibody-defined serogroups. Through combining these surface-reactive Mabs, it will be possible to rapidly detect and identify beer contamination by M. cerevisiae belonging to any serogroup.
REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:732961 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:310064
TITLE: Nutrient formulation and process for feeding young poultry and other animals
INVENTOR(S): Ivey, Francis J.; Dibner, Julia J.; Knight, Christopher D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novus International, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No.

597,815, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5985336	A	19991116	US 1996-647719	19960524
US 5928686	A	19990727	US 1995-483297	19950607
CA 2222515	AA	19961219	CA 1996-2222515	19960604
WO 9639862	A1	19961219	WO 1996-US9075	19960604
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML				
AU 9661539	A1	19961230	AU 1996-61539	19960604
AU 723485	B2	20000831		
EP 831718	A1	19980401	EP 1996-919116	19960604
R: BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, MC, PT, IE				
CN 1191469	A	19980826	CN 1996-195727	19960604
JP 11506617	T2	19990615	JP 1996-501482	19960604
ZA 9604883	A	19970107	ZA 1996-4883	19960607
US 5976580	A	19991102	US 1996-760881	19961206
NO 9705691	A	19971205	NO 1997-5691	19971205
US 6329001	B1	20011211	US 1999-333249	19990615
US 6210718	B1	20010403	US 1999-334968	19990617

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1995-483297 A2 19950607
US 1996-597815 B2 19960207
US 1996-647719 A 19960524
WO 1996-US9075 W 19960604
US 1996-760881 A3 19961206

AB A nutrient formulation including moisture which is designed for use in poultry and other animals, and a method of feeding it which improves subsequent survival, cumulative feed efficiency and wt. gain is disclosed. The method comprises making available for consumption ad libitum a high moisture material contg. at least about 20% by wt. water to the poultry or other animals before they are offered dry food ad libitum.

REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:595213 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:213188
TITLE: A process for isolating and purifying viruses, soluble proteins and peptides from plant sources including transgenic plants
INVENTOR(S): Garger, Stephen J.; Holtz, R. Barry; Mcculloch, Michael J.; Turpen, Thomas H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biosource Technologies, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9946288	A2	19990916	WO 1999-US5056	19990309
WO 9946288	A3	20000120		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6037456	A	20000314	US 1998-37751	19980310
US 6033895	A	20000307	US 1999-259741	19990225
CA 2322616	AA	19990916	CA 1999-2322616	19990309
AU 9930725	A1	19990927	AU 1999-30725	19990309
AU 747647	B2	20020516		
EP 1062235	A2	20001227	EP 1999-912327	19990309
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002506080	T2	20020226	JP 2000-535664	19990309
US 6303779	B1	20011016	US 1999-466422	19991217

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1998-37751 A 19980310
US 1999-259741 A1 19990225
WO 1999-US5056 W 19990309

AB The present invention features a method for isolating and purifying viruses, proteins and peptides of interest from a plant host which is applicable on a large scale. Moreover, the present invention provides a more efficient method for isolating viruses, proteins and peptides of interest than those methods described in the prior art. In general, the present method of isolating viruses, proteins and peptides of interest comprises the steps of homogenizing a plant to produce a green juice, adjusting the pH of and heating the green juice, sepg. the target species, either virus or protein/peptide, from other components of the green juice by one or more cycles of centrifugation, resuspension, and ultrafiltration, and finally purifying virus particles by such procedure as PEG-pptn. or purifying proteins and peptides by such procedures as chromatog. and/or salt pptn. The invention also concerns transgenic plants and the isolation of viral proteins and/or other fusion proteins.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:766506 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:21355
TITLE: High-temperature solvent extraction method of making polymer-microencapsulated DNA emulsions for **vaccination** and gene therapy
INVENTOR(S): Farrar, Graham Henry; Jones, David Hugh; Clegg, James Christopher Stephen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Microbiological Research Authority, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9851279	A2	19981119	WO 1998-GB1403	19980515
WO 9851279	A3	19990218		
W: AU, CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 2002041867	A1	20020411	US 1996-745515	19961112
AU 9874408	A1	19981208	AU 1998-74408	19980515
AU 735897	B2	20010719		
EP 971693	A2	20000119	EP 1998-921621	19980515
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002508751	T2	20020319	JP 1998-548944	19980515

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1996-745515	A2	19961112
GB 1997-9900	A	19970515
GB 1995-23019	A	19951109
GB 1996-1929	A	19960131
WO 1998-GB1403	W	19980515

AB A method of making a microparticle that contains DNA coding for a polypeptide is described in which a solvent extn. method is used and solvent extn. takes place at elevated temp. Oral administration of the microparticle leads to its expression. DNA coding for an immunogen is for stimulating antibody formation in a recipient and DNA coding for a non-immunogenic polypeptide is for gene therapy applications. DNA is incorporated into the microparticle without destruction of its function.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:410547 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:67683
TITLE: Renibacterium salmoninarum **vaccine** and method for its preparation
INVENTOR(S): Christensen, John M.; Kaattari, Steve; Piganelli, Jon D.; Wiens, Gregory; Zhang, Jia A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oregon State University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9611707	A1	19960425	WO 1995-US13131	19951012
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

US 5871751	A	19990216	US 1994-322866	19941012
CA 2202499	AA	19960425	CA 1995-2202499	19951012
AU 9540001	A1	19960506	AU 1995-40001	19951012
GB 2308300	A1	19970625	GB 1997-7482	19951012
GB 2308300	B2	19980902		
NO 9701650	A	19970606	NO 1997-1650	19970411

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-322866 19941012
WO 1995-US13131 19951012

AB A **vaccine** and method for treating fish susceptible infection by Renibacterium salmoninarum is described. The **vaccine** comprises killed microorganisms that lack intact cell-surface-assocd. protein p57. The **vaccine** may be enteric-coated for oral delivery and coating generally comprises a polymer coating that is impervious to dissoln. and/or degrdn. in the stomach, but is dissolved upon passing to the higher pH environments of the intestine. A preferred embodiment of the **vaccine** is made using spherical sugar microspheres. The microsphere is coated with a first layer comprising the killed R. salmoninarum microorganisms lacking intact cell-surface-assocd. protein p57. The sugar microsphere is then coated with a second enteric-coating layer comprising a material that is impervious to dissoln. and/or degrdn. in the stomach of the fish. The **vaccine** can be used in combination with addnl. materials, such as, without limitation, adjuvants, plasticizers, pharmaceutical excipients, **antigens** other than the cells lacking intact cell-surface-assocd. protein p57, diluents, carriers, binders, lubricants, glidant, aesthetic compds., such as **flavoring** and coloring agents, and combinations thereof. Extracellular protein ext. was prepd. from R. salmoninarum and subjected to heat treatment at 37.degree. to cleave off cell surface protein 57. Salmons were injected with 50 .mu.g above protein ext. i.p. and i.p., the booster injections were then given to the fish 45 days after the primary injection followed by second booster injection 10 days later, then they were challenged by i.p. injection of R. salmoninarum. Fish treated by I.P. **immunization** had a significantly enhanced mean time to death following pathogen challenge. Formulations of enteric-coated oral **vaccine** microspheres are disclosed.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:219520 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:219520
TITLE: Anticaries compositions
INVENTOR(S): Oota, Masakatsu; Oonishi, Shigeki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05032561	A2	19930209	JP 1991-215930	19910731

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-215930 19910731

AB Two antibodies to Streptococcus mutans as anticaries agents are incorporated into dentifrices and ice cream. An antibody is obtained from eggs of chickens **immunized** against S. mutans

glucosyltransferase, and another antibody is obtained from eggs of chickens **immunized** against S. mutans surface protein **antigens**. A dentifrice contained antibody to glucosyltransferase 0.1, the antibody to the S. mutans surface **antigens** 0.1, EtOH 20, glycerin 5, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 1, **flavor** 1, and water 72.8 % by wt.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:610639 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:210639
TITLE: Specific chicken egg antibody and method for its production
INVENTOR(S): Tsuda, Ken; Inoue, Hiromi; Hatta, Hajime; Nishimoto, Katsuya; Kim, Mujo; Yamamoto, Takehiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taiyo Kagaku Co., Ltd., Japan; Research Development Corp. of Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 503293	A1	19920916	EP 1992-102325	19920212
EP 503293	B1	19981230		
R: DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, NL				
JP 06128298	A2	19940510	JP 1991-359268	19911229
JP 3195631	B2	20010806		
CA 2061134	AA	19920817	CA 1992-2061134	19920213
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1991-109010 A	19910216
			JP 1991-359268 A	19911229

AB Egg yolk antibody specific for a particular **antigen** is produced by supercrit. gas extn. of egg yolk from hens **immunized** with the particular **antigen**. The antibody produced has reduced levels of color, odor, and **flavor** of egg yolk and good oxidn. stability during storage. Egg yolk was sepd. from eggs of hens superimmunized with human blood C-reactive protein (CRP). The egg yolk was freeze-dried and treated with EtOH. The residue was contacted with supercrit. CO2 at 350 kg/cm2 and 40.degree. to ext. residual EtOH and egg yolk lipid. The defatted egg yolk powder was suspended in 20 mM phosphate buffer contg. 0.3 m NaCl, pH 8.0, centrifuged, and the supernatant was salted out with 15 wt.% Na2SO4 2 times. The egg yolk antibody dialyzed and freeze-dried to yield 1.9 g anti-CRP antibody with protein purity of 97%. The antibody activity recovery was 91% as detd. by ELISA. Veterinary and human formulations of egg yolk antibody are described.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:483710 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:83710
TITLE: Process for treating the oral cavity
INVENTOR(S): Fives-Taylor, Paula; Novotny, Charles P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Vermont, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 467,800, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4659561	A	19870421	US 1985-714948	19850322

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1983-467800 19830218

AB Dentifrices to prevent formation of dental plaque, whiten the teeth, and retard incidence of dental caries formation comprise lyophilized fimbrial **antigen** from Streptococcus sanguis. The **antigen** is characterized by being the only **antigen** obtained from surface material from adherent S. sanguis and detected in crossed immunoelectrophoresis against whole adherent S. sanguis cells. Thus, S. sanguis cells were grown on plates contg. trypticase soy agar and collected by centrifugation. The fimbriae were removed from the cells and dialyzed. Purifn. of the adherence factors or fimbrial **antigen** was accomplished by dialysis and centrifugation. The recovered **antigen** was lyophilized for 8 h and 50 mg of the **antigen** was added to 200 mL aq. soln. contg. cetylpyridinium chloride 0.45, domiphen bromide 0.05, SD alc. 38 F 185.0, glycerol polysorbate 80 20.0, and **flavorants** and colorants 0.05 g. The total vol. of the compn. was adjusted to 500 mL with water to prep. a mouthwash.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:547151 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:147151
TITLE: **Immunization** against bacteria causing periodontal diseases
INVENTOR(S): Kiyoshige, Tatsuo; Kikuchi, Yasuo; Takazoe, Ichiro; Okuda, Katsuji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 30 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3447343	A1	19850711	DE 1984-3447343	19841224
JP 60142915	A2	19850729	JP 1983-247930	19831228
JP 63002922	B4	19880121		
GB 2151923	A1	19850731	GB 1984-32409	19841221
GB 2151923	B2	19870708		
US 4689221	A	19870825	US 1984-686904	19841227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-247930 19831228

AB An oral agent for **immunization** of mammals contains antibodies to an **antigen** of Bacteroides gingivalis and its pilus and capsule fractions. The antibodies are sepd. from an antiserum or milk. Thus, B. gingivalis 381 was cultured in a Todd-Hewitt broth contg. hemin and menadione washed with pH 7.4

phosphate buffer, and pili or capsules were isolated or the whole cells were treated with H2CO to obtain **antigens**, which were used to **immunize** rabbits, pregnant goats, or other mammals. Antibodies were obtained from goat milk by s.c. injection of 2-mo-pregnant goats with complete Freund's adjuvant and 500 mg whole cells, repeating the injections at 21 and 28 days. Antibody prodn. was increased by oral administration of 500 mg cells 24 days after the initial treatment. Milk was collected, centrifuged 1 h at 15,000 rpm, and the intermediate layer was collected and salted out with 50% (NH4)2SO4 and dialyzed to obtain antibodies. A toothpaste contg. CaHPO4 50, glycerin 20, Na CM-cellulose 1, Na lauryl sulfate 1.5, Na lauryl sarcosinate 0.5, **flavoring** 1.0, Na saccharin 0.1, dextranase 0.01, and H2O to 100% was mixed with 0.1 or 0.2% goat anti-whole cell serum and 0.01% chlorhexidine gluconate. The antibodies inhibited the growth of B. gingivalis in the mouth of hamsters.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:442418 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:42418
TITLE: Caries-preventive composition
INVENTOR(S): Miyahara, Tsuneo; Harada, Yoshihiro; Futakami, Katsuyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 140498	A1	19850508	EP 1984-305462	19840810
EP 140498	B1	19890531		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
JP 60038329	A2	19850227	JP 1983-146859	19830811
JP 04021649	B4	19920413		
AT 43496	E	19890615	AT 1984-305462	19840810
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1983-146859	19830811
			EP 1984-305462	19840810

AB A caries-preventive compn. contains an antibody obtained by **immunizing** a mammal with .gtoreq.1 **antigen** selected from Streptococcus mutans, its cell wall fraction, fibrous substance fraction, glucosyltransferase (GTF) [9031-48-5] fraction, and protein **antigen** fraction and a synergist selected from the group consisting of F compds., chlorhexidine [55-56-1] and its salts, lytic enzymes, bacteriocins, GTF inhibitors, protease [9001-92-7], and dextranase [9025-70-1]. E.g., a toothpaste was prepd. from CaHPO4.2H2O 50.0, glycerol 20.0, Na CM-cellulose 1.0, Na lauryl sulfate 1.5, Na lauroyl sarcosinate 0.5, **flavor** 1.0, Na saccharide 0.1, and water to 100% blended with 0.1 or 0.2% antibody to S. mutans from goats, 0.1% NaF, 0.01% chlorhexidine gluconate [18472-51-0], 0.1% lytic enzyme, 0.01% bacteriocin, 0.001% protease, 0.1% GTF inhibitor A, or 0.25% dextranase.

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, PHIC, PHIN, TOXCENTER, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETU, VETB' ENTERED AT 10:23:29 ON

07 JAN 2003)
L14 37 S L2
L15 28 DUP REM L14 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 28 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:3458 PHIN
DOCUMENT NUMBER: P00742326
DATA ENTRY DATE: 8 Feb 2002
TITLE: Intervet UK: Panacur & Eryvac
SOURCE: Animal-Pharm (2002) No. 486 p23
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 28 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:3238 PHIN
DOCUMENT NUMBER: P00740692
DATA ENTRY DATE: 25 Jan 2002
TITLE: Fort Dodge's oral swine **vaccine**
SOURCE: Animal-Pharm (2002) No. 485 p14
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 28 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:5762 PHIN
DOCUMENT NUMBER: W00745478
DATA ENTRY DATE: 1 Mar 2002
TITLE: January patent applications
SOURCE: Target (2002) No. 3 p5
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-147975 [19] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-045970
TITLE: **Vaccine** formulation for an animal e.g. swine, cat, dog comprises a bacterial or viral **antigen** as an active agent, a water-soluble palatable **flavorant** and a water-soluble vehicle.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16
INVENTOR(S): CHU, H; LI, W
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (AMHP) AMERICAN HOME PROD CORP
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002002139	A2	20020110	(200219)*	EN	38

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

US 2002025325 A1 20020228 (200220)
AU 2001070135 A 20020114 (200237)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002002139 A2		WO 2001-US20155	20010622
US 2002025325 A1	Provisional	US 2000-215359P	20000630
		US 2001-887296	20010621
AU 2001070135 A		AU 2001-70135	20010622

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001070135 A	Based on	WO 200202139

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-215359P 20000630; US 2001-887296 20010621
AN 2002-147975 [19] WPIDS
AB WO 200202139 A UPAB: 20020321
NOVELTY - An orally administered animal **vaccine** formulation, comprising a bacterial or viral **antigen** as an active agent, a water-soluble palatable **flavorant** and a water-soluble vehicle, is new.
ACTIVITY - Antiviral; Antibacterial; Antidiarrheic.
No biological data is given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - For providing disease protection by oral **vaccination** and for inducing the increased intake of the orally administered **vaccine** by an animal such as swine, poultry, cattle, sheep, goat, horse, cat and dog (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The method provides a **vaccine** with a desirable taste, which promotes the self-administration of the **vaccine** and/or prevents the rejection of the formulation, when administered by animal holders. Thus the method saves the time and labor associated with the procedure of capturing and then **vaccinating** the animal, associated with the prior art methods by intramuscular **vaccination**, and also avoids the stress and damage caused to the meat by needles.
Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-478437 [51] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1994-249209 [30]; 1995-358310 [46]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-136070
TITLE: Adjuvanted influenza **vaccines** for **vaccinating** mammals against influenza, comprises influenza **antigens** and oil-containing paucilamellar lipid vesicles as an adjuvant.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): WALLACH, D F H; WRIGHT, D C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NOVA-N) NOVAVAX INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 6387373	B1	20020514	(200251)*		18

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 6387373	B1	CIP of	US 1993-5008	19930115
		CIP of	US 1994-201346	19940224
			US 1997-840034	19970424

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-840034 19970424; US 1993-5008 19930115; US 1994-201346 19940224

AN 2002-478437 [51] WPIDS

CR 1994-249209 [30]; 1995-358310 [46]

AB US 6387373 B UPAB: 20020812

NOVELTY - An adjuvanted influenza **vaccine**, comprising an influenza **antigen** and oil-containing paucilamellar lipid vesicles (having non-phospholipid materials as the primary wall forming constituent and 2 - 10 bilayers surrounding an amorphous central cavity) as an adjuvant, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An adjuvanted influenza **vaccine** for producing an antigenic response to influenza, in vivo, in mammals, is new. The **vaccine** comprises an effective amount of an influenza **antigen** and an adjuvant. The adjuvant comprises oil-containing paucilamellar lipid vesicles having non-phospholipid materials as the primary wall forming constituent and the paucilamellar lipid vesicles have 2 - 10 bilayers surrounding an amorphous central cavity. The non-phospholipid materials are polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene fatty acid ethers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters, polyoxyethylene glyceryl mono- and diesters, glyceryl mono- and distearate, sucrose distearate, propylene glycol stearate, long chain acyl hexosamides, long chain acyl amino acid amides, long chain acyl amides, glyceryl mono-and diesters, dimethyl acyl amines, C12 -C20 fatty alcohols, C12 -C20 glycol monoesters, and C12 -C20 fatty acids. The **vaccine** increases the antigenic response when compared to the **antigen** alone or the **antigen** adjuvanted with alum (the **antigen** is mixed in solution with the adjuvant).

ACTIVITY - Virucide.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - **Vaccine**; Adjuvant. The adjuvant is a non-phospholipid paucilamellar lipid vesicle which acts as a non-specific immune stimulator, an adjuvant/**antigen** carrier, or as a carrier of chemical adjuvants. Three groups of 10 C3 H seven week old female mice were injected with **vaccine** preparations, resulting in 2.4 micro g of **antigen** given per mouse. The first group of mice received one injection of the **antigen** alone, the second group received one injection of the **antigen** incorporated into the adjuvant, and the third group of mice received one injection of the **antigen** intermixed with the one to ten dilution of adjuvant. Mean IFA results at day 42 showed that the adjuvanted **vaccines** improved the antigenic response significantly over the **antigen** alone. The adjuvant encapsulating the **antigen** exhibited a 10-fold increase over the **antigen** alone, and the diluted adjuvant exhibits a 7-fold

increase.

USE - The **vaccine** is used for **immunizing** animals against influenza.

ADVANTAGE - Paucilamellar vesicles containing such amphiphiles provide a high carrying capacity for water-soluble and water immiscible substances. The high capacity for water immiscible substances represents a unique advantage over classical phospholipid multilamellar liposomes. Paucilamellar lipid vesicles may include a wide variety of phospholipids and non-phospholipid surfactants as their primary structural material. Paucilamellar lipid vesicles are substantially spherical structures made of materials having a high lipid content, preferably from non-phospholipid materials, which are organized in the form of lipid bilayers. The two to ten peripheral bilayers encapsulate an aqueous volume which is interspersed between the lipid bilayers and may also be encapsulated in the amorphous central cavity. Alternatively, the amorphous central cavity may be substantially filled with a water immiscible material, such as an oil or wax. Paucilamellar lipid vesicles have advantages as transport vehicles because a large unstructured central cavity is easily adaptable for transport of large quantities of aqueous or oleaginous materials.

Dwg.0/7

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-328016 [34] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-100545

TITLE: Minimizing presence of ribulose 1,5-diphosphate carboxylase to obtain plant product for isolating bioactive species involves cutting plant material from plant in cutting period when quantity of RuBisCo is at minimum.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16

INVENTOR(S): GARGER, S J; HOLTZ, B R; MCCULLOCH, M J; TURPEN, T H

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LARG-N) LARGE SCALE BIOLOGY CORP

COUNTRY COUNT: 93

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001019969	A1	20010322	(200134)*	EN	81
AU 2000051420	A	20010417	(200140)		

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001019969	A1	WO 2000-US13680	20000519
AU 2000051420	A	AU 2000-51420	20000519

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000051420 A	Based on		WO 200119969

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-397090 19990916
AN 2001-328016 [34] WPIDS
AB WO 200119969 A UPAB: 20010620
NOVELTY - Minimizing presence of ribulose 1,5-diphosphate carboxylase (RuBisCo) to obtain plant product suitable for isolation of one or more bioactive species involves (M1) cutting plant material in a cutting period which is a period of a light/dark cycle during which a quantity of RuBisCo in the plant is reduced from a maximum quantity in the plant during a light portion of the light/dark cycle.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) obtaining a soluble protein (M2) or peptide from a plant comprising:

(i) cutting plant material from the plant, where the cutting step is carried out during a cutting period, where the cutting period is a period of a light/dark cycle during which a quantity of ribulose 1,5-diphosphate carboxylase in the plant is reduced from a maximum quantity in the plant during a light portion of the light/dark cycle;

(ii) homogenizing the plant material to produce a green juice homogenate;

(iii) adjusting the pH of the green juice homogenate to less than or equal to about 5.2;

(iv) heating the green juice homogenate to a minimum temperature of about 45 degrees centigrade;

(v) centrifuging the green juice homogenate to produce a supernatant; and

(vi) purifying the protein or peptide from the supernatant;

(2) obtaining a fusion protein or peptide from a plant comprising:

(i) steps (i)-(v) of (M2);

(ii) resuspending the pellet in a liquid solution;

(iii) adjusting the pH of the liquid solution containing the resuspended pellet to about 2.0 to 4.0;

(iv) centrifuging the liquid solution of step (iii) containing the resuspended pellet; and

(v) purifying the fusion protein or fusion peptide;

(3) increasing (M3) the number of harvests in a growing season involves:

(i) growing a plant to a desirable height;

(ii) harvesting biomass from the plant;

(iii) allowing the plant to generate new biomass;

(iv) harvesting the new biomass; and

(v) repeating (iii) and (iv);

(4) increasing (M4) the yield of biomass in a growing season involves performing (ii)-(v) steps of (M3) as described above; and

(5) obtaining a virus of interest comprising:

(i) inoculating a plant with the virus of interest;

(ii) cutting plant material from the plant, where the cutting step is carried out during a cutting period, where the cutting period is a period of a light/dark cycle during which a quantity of ribulose 1,5-diphosphate carboxylase in the plant is reduced from a

maximum quantity in the plant during a light portion of the light/dark cycle; and

(iii) isolating the virus of interest from the plant material.

USE - (M1) is useful for obtaining a virus of interest. (M1) is also useful for obtaining a soluble recombinant or non-native protein or peptide such as interleukin (IL)-1 - IL-12, erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor, granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor, macrophage colony stimulating factor, factor VII, factor IX, tPA, receptors, receptor antagonists, antibodies, single-chain antibodies, enzymes, neuropolypeptides, insulin, **antigens**, **vaccines**, peptide hormones, calcitonin, or human growth hormone or an antimicrobial peptide such as protegrins, rnagainins, ceropins, melittins, indolcidins, defensins, beta -defensins, cryptdins, clavainins, plant defensins, nicin or bactenecins from a plant. (M1) is also useful for obtaining a fusion protein or peptide as described above from a plant.

ADVANTAGE - The presence of RuBisCo in photosynthetic plants can be minimized effectively. The viruses, proteins and peptides of interest are efficiently isolated from the plant materials.

Dwg.0/2

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 28 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001500741 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21434398 PubMed ID: 11549890
TITLE: Immune-induced **flavor** aversion in mice: modification by neonatal capsaicin treatment.
AUTHOR: Basso A S; de Sa-Rocha L C; Palermo-Neto J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Applied Pharmacology and Toxicology Laboratory, Department of Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil.
SOURCE: NEUROIMMUNOMODULATION, (2001) 9 (2) 88-94. Journal code: 9422763. ISSN: 1021-7401.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200201
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010911
Last Updated on STN: 20020125
Entered Medline: 20020110

AB OBJECTIVE: This study was designed to evaluate the role of c-sensitive fibers in the establishment of immune-induced **flavor** aversion in mice. METHODS: Mice were treated neonatally with capsaicin in order to destroy c-sensitive fibers; after such treatment, adult animals, **immunized** or not with ovalbumin, were submitted to a two-bottle preference test, with a choice between water and a sweetened egg white solution. RESULTS: Neonatal capsaicin treatment was unsuccessful in preventing the development of immune-induced aversion to the sweetened solution containing the **antigen**. Nonetheless, amongst **immunized** mice, those which had been previously treated with capsaicin showed a significant increment in the preference for the sweetened egg white solution. Furthermore, our data showed that neonatal capsaicin treatment did not interfere with either IgG1 or IgE production. CONCLUSION: The present results suggest that c-sensitive fibers have a role in the transmission of the signals generated by this immune response to the central nervous system,

thus contributing to the development of a **flavor** aversion in mice.
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L15 ANSWER 8 OF 28 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:2211 PHIN
DOCUMENT NUMBER: P00651050
DATA ENTRY DATE: 7 Jan 2000
TITLE: No such thing as a free launch
SOURCE: Animal-Pharm (2000) No. 436 Review-Issue 1999 p22
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-015924 [02] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-012038
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-004351
TITLE: Composition for aerosolilization and inhalation comprises active ingredient, carrier material, aerosol properties adjusting material and optionally excipient to improve overall performance of composition.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07 P34
INVENTOR(S): BROWNING, J D; PLACKE, M E; SHAH, P K; THURSTON, R M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BATT) BATTELLE MEMORIAL INST
COUNTRY COUNT: 92
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000066206	A2	20001109	(200102)*	EN	21
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000049797	A	20001117	(200111)		
BR 2000010262	A	20020115	(200214)		
EP 1173245	A2	20020123	(200214)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000066206	A2	WO 2000-US11799	20000502
AU 2000049797	A	AU 2000-49797	20000502
BR 2000010262	A	BR 2000-10262	20000502
		WO 2000-US11799	20000502
EP 1173245	A2	EP 2000-932001	20000502
		WO 2000-US11799	20000502

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000049797	A	Based on	WO 200066206
BR 2000010262	A	Based on	WO 200066206
EP 1173245	A2	Based on	WO 200066206

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-132215 20000203; US 1999-132215P 19990503

AN 2001-015924 [02] WPIDS

AB WO 200066206 A UPAB: 20010110

NOVELTY - A composition for use in combination with electrohydrodynamic or electrostatic means for aerolization and inhalation comprises active ingredient, carrier material, aerosol properties adjusting material and optionally excipient to preserve/stabilize/enhance overall performance of composition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A composition for creating an aerosol comprises:

(a) an active ingredient;

(b) a carrier material in which the active ingredient is dissolved, suspended or emulsified to give product having predetermined properties comprising surface tension of 10-72 milliNewtons/meter, an electrical resistivity of 10-100,000 ohm-meters, and an electrical permittivity of 5-500; and

(c) a device for generating the aerosol;

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a method of making and aerolizing the composition comprising:

(a) combining active ingredient and carrier material;

(b) combining the product with an aerosol properties adjusting material to create the composition;

(c) placing the composition in an aerosol generating device; and

(d) generating the aerosol by electrohydrodynamic device; and

(2) an aerosol generating device comprising:

(a) a spray nozzle maintained in fluid communication with a source of fluid to be aerosolized;

(b) a fluid to be aerosolized comprising the composition as above; and

(c) electrohydrodynamic means for generating the aerosol comprising discharge electrode(s) located near the spray nozzle, voltage source maintaining the nozzle at negative potential relative to potential of discharge electrode and a second voltage source for maintaining the discharge electrode at positive potential relative to the potential of the spray nozzle.

USE - The composition and method are useful in inhalation therapy for delivering a predetermined dosage of an active ingredient to the lungs of the user.

ADVANTAGE - The active ingredients are stable for stable for extended periods of time and the base composition is compatible with electrostatic/electrohydrodynamic aerosol generating devices. The composition has adequate commercial shelf-life.

Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-579214 [54] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-172402

TITLE: Oral drug delivery composition that dissolves rapidly in the mouth, comprising a therapeutic

agent on a solid foam formed from a protein.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 B07
INVENTOR(S): LAFFERTY, I; WATTS, P
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WPHA-N) WEST PHARM SERVICES DRUG DELIVERY & CLIN
COUNTRY COUNT: 91
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000051593	A2	20000908	(200054)*	EN	23
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000028133	A	20000921	(200065)		
NO 2001004035	A	20011022	(200175)		
EP 1156793	A2	20011128	(200201)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
US 2002098198	A1	20020725	(200254)		
JP 2002538112	W	20021112	(200275)		28

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000051593	A2		WO 2000-GB664	20000224
AU 2000028133	A		AU 2000-28133	20000224
NO 2001004035	A		WO 2000-GB664	20000224
			NO 2001-4035	20010820
EP 1156793	A2		EP 2000-906469	20000224
			WO 2000-GB664	20000224
US 2002098198	A1	Cont of	WO 2000-GB664	20000224
			US 2001-943691	20010831
JP 2002538112	W		JP 2000-602061	20000224
			WO 2000-GB664	20000224

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000028133	A	Based on	WO 200051593
EP 1156793	A2	Based on	WO 200051593
JP 2002538112	W	Based on	WO 200051593

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1999-4629 19990302
AN 2000-579214 [54] WPIDS
AB WO 200051593 A UPAB: 20001027
NOVELTY - An oral drug delivery composition comprising a therapeutic agent on a solid foam formed from a protein, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of preparing the novel composition involving a heating, freeze-drying or vacuum drying step.
USE - For oral administration of therapeutic agents.
ADVANTAGE - The compositions dissolve rapidly in the mouth with only slight aftertaste.
Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 11 OF 28 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000186254 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20186254 PubMed ID: 10721476
TITLE: Serogroups of the beer spoilage bacterium Megasphaera cerevisiae correlate with the molecular weight of the major EDTA-extractable surface protein.
AUTHOR: Ziola B; Gee L; Berg N N; Lee S Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada.. ziola@sask.usask.ca
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF MICROBIOLOGY, (2000 Feb) 46 (2) 95-100.
Journal code: 0372707. ISSN: 0008-4166.
PUB. COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200005
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000518
Last Updated on STN: 20000518
Entered Medline: 20000511

AB Megasphaera cerevisiae is a Gram-negative obligate anaerobe that causes turbidity and off-**flavour** and aroma in beer. Seven isolates of M. cerevisiae were obtained worldwide, and their extractable surface **antigens** were focused upon to determine if there is more than one serogroup of this bacterium. Sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) bacterial extracts revealed a predominant protein with apparent molecular weights of 46,000, 45,000, and 43,000 for three, two, and two isolates, respectively. When mouse anti-serum generated against any of the EDTA extracts was reacted with denatured bacterial proteins in immunoblots, all bacterial isolates exhibited extensive cross-reactivity involving three **antigens**, one being the major EDTA-extractable protein. In contrast, when the sera were tested for surface reactivity with intact bacteria, three cross-reactivity groups were observed, with the groups individually comprised of bacteria having the same size major EDTA-extractable surface protein. When BALB/c mice **immunized** with a bacterium from each of the three serogroups were used for monoclonal antibody (Mab) hybridoma production, bacterial surface-reactive Mabs were obtained whose reactivities parallel the three polyclonal antibody-defined serogroups. Through combining these surface-reactive Mabs, it will be possible to rapidly detect and identify beer contamination by M. cerevisiae belonging to any serogroup.

L15 ANSWER 12 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-561660 [47] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-163655
TITLE: Obtaining protein, viruses and fusion proteins from plants, using non-denaturing conditions.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16 J04
INVENTOR(S): GARGER, S J; HOLTZ, R B; MCCULLOCH, M J; TURPEN, T H
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BIOS-N) BIOSOURCE TECHNOLOGIES INC; (LARG-N) LARGE SCALE BIOLOGY CORP
COUNTRY COUNT: 85

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9946288	A2	19990916	(199947)*	EN	56
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9930725	A	19990927	(200006)		
US 6033895	A	20000307	(200019)		
US 6037456	A	20000314	(200020)		
EP 1062235	A2	20001227	(200102)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
KR 2001034565	A	20010425	(200164)		
US 6303779	B1	20011016	(200164)		
JP 2002506080	W	20020226	(200219)		78
AU 747647	B	20020516	(200244)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9946288	A2		WO 1999-US5056	19990309
AU 9930725	A		AU 1999-30725	19990309
US 6033895	A	Div ex	US 1998-37751	19980310
			US 1999-259741	19990225
US 6037456	A		US 1998-37751	19980310
EP 1062235	A2		EP 1999-912327	19990309
			WO 1999-US5056	19990309
KR 2001034565	A		KR 2000-709965	20000908
US 6303779	B1	Div ex	US 1998-37751	19980310
		Cont of	US 1999-259741	19990225
			US 1999-466422	19991217
JP 2002506080	W		WO 1999-US5056	19990309
			JP 2000-535664	19990309
AU 747647	B		AU 1999-30725	19990309

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9930725	A	Based on	WO 9946288
EP 1062235	A2	Based on	WO 9946288
US 6303779	B1	Cont of	US 6033895
		Div ex	US 6037456
JP 2002506080	W	Based on	WO 9946288
AU 747647	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9930725
		Based on	WO 9946288

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-37751 19980310; US 1999-259741 19990225; US 1999-466422 19991217

AN 1999-561660 [47] WPIDS

AB WO 9946288 A UPAB: 19991116

NOVELTY - A method for obtaining a green juice from a plant, comprising homogenizing a plant to produce a liquid, and adjusting

the pH to less than or equal to 5.2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) obtaining a soluble protein or peptide of interest from a plant, comprises homogenizing the plant to produce green juice, adjusting the pH to less than or equal to 5.2, and heating the juice to a minimum of 45 deg. C. The juice is then centrifuged to produce a supernatent, and the protein or peptide is purified from the supernatent;

(2) a method as above for obtaining viruses;

(3) a method as above for obtaining a fusion peptide or protein;

(4) a protein or peptide, virus and fusion peptide/protein obtained using the new method;

(5) a sugar, polysaccharide, vitamin, alkaloid, **flavor** compound or peptide produced by ultrafiltration; and

(6) a green juice comprising a virus, protein or peptide, prepared as above.

USE - The method is especially useful for obtaining IL-1 to IL-10, EPO, G-CSF, GM-CSF, hP-CSF, M-CSF, Factor VIII, Factor IX, tPA, receptors, receptor antagonoists, antibodies, single-chain antibodies, enzymes, neuropolypeptides, insulin, **antigens**, **vaccines**, peptide hormones, calcitonin, and human growth hormone, or an antimicrobial peptide or protein from protegrins, magainins, cecropins, melittins, indolicidins, defensins, beta -defensins, cryptdins, clavainins, plant defensins, nicin and bactenecins, all produced by recombinant means (claimed).

The virus obtained is a plus-sense RNA virus, or a potyvirus, tobamovirus, bromovirus, carmovirus, luteovirus, marafivirus, MCDV group virus, necrovirus, PYFV group virus, sobemovirus, tombusvirus, tymovirus, capillovirus, closterovirus, carlavirus, potexvirus, comovirus, dianthovirus, fabavirus, nepovirus, PEMV, furovirus, tobravirus, AMV, tenuivirus, or a rice necrosis virus, or a caulimovirus, geminivirus, reovirus, commelina yellow mottle virus or a cryptovirus, or a Rhabovirus or a Bunyavirus (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The new method is more efficient than the prior art for isolating viruses, protein, and peptides. The method is large-scale, and non-denaturing and solvent-limited. Prior art methods do not isolate recombinant proteins, and do not allow fraction 2 proteins to be ultrafiltrated.

Dwg.0/2

L15 ANSWER 13 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-302627 [25] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-088730
TITLE: Treatment of fungus-induced rhinosinusitis, asthma, intestinal mucositis or otitis media, by mucoadministration of antifungal agent.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 B07 P33 P34
INVENTOR(S): PONIKAU, J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PONI-I) PONIKAU J; (PONI-I) PONICAU J
COUNTRY COUNT: 84
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9920261	A2	19990429	(199925)*	EN	98

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC

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        MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
     W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI
        GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
        LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
        TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
ZA 9809650     A  19990630 (199931)        91
AU 9911959     A  19990510 (199938)
EP 1024814     A2 20000809 (200039)  EN
     R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK
        NL PT RO SE SI
NO 2000002069 A  20000621 (200041)
SK 2000000573 A3 20001009 (200056)
US 6207703     B1 20010327 (200119)
CZ 2000001476 A3 20010411 (200130)
CN 1282251     A  20010131 (200131)
US 2001002400 A1 20010531 (200131)
US 2001006944 A1 20010705 (200139)
HU 2000004170 A2 20010528 (200140)
US 6291500     B2 20010918 (200157)
KR 2001031363 A  20010416 (200163)
US 2001031779 A1 20011018 (200166)
BR 9814615     A  20011016 (200170)
JP 2001520188 W  20011030 (200202)       101
US 2002052390 A1 20020502 (200234)
MX 2000003909 A1 20010901 (200239)
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APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9920261	A2		WO 1998-US22403	19981022
ZA 9809650	A		ZA 1998-9650	19981022
AU 9911959	A		AU 1999-11959	19981022
EP 1024814	A2		EP 1998-955065	19981022
			WO 1998-US22403	19981022
NO 2000002069	A		WO 1998-US22403	19981022
			NO 2000-2069	20000419
SK 2000000573	A3		WO 1998-US22403	19981022
			SK 2000-573	19981022
US 6207703	B1	Provisional	US 1997-62709P	19971022
		Provisional	US 1997-63414P	19971028
		Provisional	US 1997-63418P	19971028
		Provisional	US 1998-83272P	19980428
		Provisional	US 1998-86397P	19980522
			US 1998-176990	19981022
CZ 2000001476	A3		WO 1998-US22403	19981022
			CZ 2000-1476	19981022
CN 1282251	A		CN 1998-812395	19981022
US 2001002400	A1	Provisional	US 1997-62709P	19971022
		Provisional	US 1997-63414P	19971028
		Provisional	US 1997-63418P	19971028
		Provisional	US 1998-83272P	19980428
		Provisional	US 1998-86397P	19980522
			US 1998-177273	19981022
US 2001006944	A1	Provisional	US 1997-62709P	19971022
		Provisional	US 1997-63414P	19971028
		Provisional	US 1997-63418P	19971028
		Provisional	US 1998-83272P	19980428

		Provisional	US 1998-86397P	19980522
			US 1998-177164	19981022
HU 2000004170	A2		WO 1998-US22403	19981022
			HU 2000-4170	19981022
US 6291500	B2	Provisional	US 1997-62709P	19971022
		Provisional	US 1997-63414P	19971028
		Provisional	US 1997-63418P	19971028
		Provisional	US 1998-83272P	19980428
		Provisional	US 1998-86397P	19980522
			US 1998-177273	19981022
KR 2001031363	A		KR 2000-704368	20000422
US 2001031779	A1	Provisional	US 1997-62709P	19971022
		Provisional	US 1997-63414P	19971028
		Provisional	US 1997-63418P	19971028
		Provisional	US 1998-83272P	19980428
		Provisional	US 1998-86397P	19980522
		Cont of	US 1998-177273	19981022
			US 2001-865785	20010525
BR 9814615	A		BR 1998-14615	19981022
			WO 1998-US22403	19981022
JP 2001520188	W		WO 1998-US22403	19981022
			JP 2000-516659	19981022
US 2002052390	A1	Provisional	US 1997-62709P	19971022
		Provisional	US 1997-63414P	19971028
		Provisional	US 1997-63418P	19971028
		Provisional	US 1998-83272P	19980428
		Provisional	US 1998-86397P	19980522
			US 1998-177659	19981022
MX 2000003909	A1		MX 2000-3909	20000419

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9911959	A	Based on	WO 9920261
EP 1024814	A2	Based on	WO 9920261
CZ 2000001476	A3	Based on	WO 9920261
HU 2000004170	A2	Based on	WO 9920261
BR 9814615	A	Based on	WO 9920261
JP 2001520188	W	Based on	WO 9920261

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-86397P 19980522; US 1997-62709P 19971022; US 1997-63414P 19971028; US 1997-63418P 19971028; US 1998-83272P 19980428; US 1998-176990 19981022; US 1998-177273 19981022; US 1998-177164 19981022; US 2001-865785 20010525; US 1998-177659 19981022

AN 1999-302627 [25] WPIDS

AB WO 9920261 A UPAB: 20020321

NOVELTY - Treatment of noninvasive fungus-induced rhinosinusitis, asthma, noninvasive fungus-induced intestinal mucositis or noninvasive fungus-induced otitis media comprises mucoadministration of a formulation containing an antifungal agent (A) to at least a portion of the nasal-paranasal anatomy, the airways, the digestive tract or the middle ear respectively.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(a) an article consisting of the treatment of by mucoadministration of a formulation containing (A) to at least a portion of ;

(b) an article consisting of the formulation contained within packaging material including a label or package insert;

(c) the use of (A) for the manufacture of a medicament for use as above;

(d) an antifungal formulation comprising (A), a **flavoring** and at least 50 (preferably at least 85) wt.% water;

(e) a method for culturing fungus from the mucus of a mammal, obtaining a fungal **antigen** or producing a fungus-specific antibody involving (i) contacting the mucus with a mucolytic agent to reduce the viscosity, (ii) separating the fungus, (iii) contacting the fungus with a growth medium, (iv) incubating (giving cultured fungus), (v) optionally isolating the fungal **antigen** and (vi) optionally **immunizing** an animal with the **antigen** to produce the antibody;

(f) nasal mucus collecting apparatus, comprising a collection retainer linked to a mucus collection tube (which is flexible to allow selective manipulation into a desired configuration collection procedure: and malleable so that it retains the desired configuration until manipulated to a different configuration) and a vacuum source; and

(g) a pharmaceutical composition comprising (A).

ACTIVITY - Antifungal.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For treating an inflamed nasal, lung, ear or intestinal area (e.g. sinusitis, asthma, otitis media or colitis), caused by the presence of a fungus, in mammals, especially humans. The rhinosinusitis is specifically characterized by polyp formation or polypoid change, and is especially chronic. The method is also useful for prophylactically; and for treating an immune response to a fungus in a mammal to eliminate or reduce the fungus below a threshold level at which it ceases to activate eosinophile migration to the affected area.

ADVANTAGE - The treatments are effective against even chronic conditions, and cause less side-effects and patient discomfort than steroid therapy or surgical treatment.

L15 ANSWER 14 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-312423 [27] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1998-244842
DOC. NO. CPI: C1998-096432
TITLE: Hemicellulosic-based gels and viscous media and their preparation - by oxidative gelation of a hemicellulosic material avoiding the addition of hydrogen peroxide..
DERWENT CLASS: A11 A85 A96 B04 D13 D16 D22 F07 L03 P34
INVENTOR(S): FITCHETT, C S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I; (DALG-N) DALGETY PLC; (CAMB-N) CAMBRIDGE BIOPOLYMERS LTD; (FITC-I) FITCHETT C S
COUNTRY COUNT: 79
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG

WO 9822513 A1 19980528 (199827)* EN 26
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
ZA 9710506 A 19980826 (199840) 19
AU 9749589 A 19980610 (199843)
EP 939773 A1 19990908 (199941) EN
R: DE ES FR GB IT
AU 737487 B 20010823 (200154)
US 2002028197 A1 20020307 (200221)
EP 939773 B1 20020403 (200230) EN
R: DE ES FR GB IT
DE 69711675 E 20020508 (200238)
HU 2002000915 A2 20020729 (200258)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9822513	A1	WO 1997-GB3140	19971114
ZA 9710506	A	ZA 1997-10506	19971121
AU 9749589	A	AU 1997-49589	19971114
EP 939773	A1	EP 1997-912356	19971114
		WO 1997-GB3140	19971114
AU 737487	B	AU 1997-49589	19971114
US 2002028197	A1	WO 1997-GB3140	19971114
		US 1999-308403	19991021
EP 939773	B1	EP 1997-912356	19971114
		WO 1997-GB3140	19971114
DE 69711675	E	DE 1997-611675	19971114
		EP 1997-912356	19971114
		WO 1997-GB3140	19971114
HU 2002000915	A2	WO 1997-GB3140	19971114
		HU 2002-915	19971114

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9749589	A	Based on	WO 9822513
EP 939773	A1	Based on	WO 9822513
AU 737487	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9749589
		Based on	WO 9822513
EP 939773	B1	Based on	WO 9822513
DE 69711675	E	Based on	EP 939773
		Based on	WO 9822513
HU 2002000915	A2	Based on	WO 9822513

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1997-18072 19970828; GB 1996-24204 19961121
AN 1998-312423 [27] WPIDS
AB WO 9822513 A UPAB: 19980709
A hemicellulosic material comprising an oxidase, e.g. glucose oxidase, supplement is new. Also claimed is a gel or viscous medium produced by oxidatively gelling the hemicellulosic material.

USE - The hemicellulosic material is self gelling and so is used to produce hemicellulose-based gels and viscous media. These gels can be employed in pharmaceutical or cosmetic preparations or medical devices e.g. wound plugs, wound dressings, controlled release devices, encapsulated medicines or drugs, lotions, creams, suppositories, pessaries, sprays, artificial skin, protective membranes, neutraceuticals, prosthetics, orthopaedics, ocular inserts, injectants, lubricants or cell implant matrixes (claimed). They are also useful in maintaining the integrity of the GI tract and so can be used in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders. They can be used in the therapy, prophylaxis or diagnosis of skin lesions, burns, abrasions or ulcers (claimed). In such cases the material, gel or viscous medium may further comprise an antibiotic, electrolyte, cell, tissue, cell extract, pigment, dye, radioisotope, label, imaging agent, enzyme, co-factor, hormone, cytokine, **vaccine**, growth factor, protein, allergen, hapten, **antigen**, analgesic or anti-inflammatory agent. The materials, gels or viscous media also be used in foodstuffs, dietary fibre sources, as a food ingredient, additive, lubricant supplement or as a dressing or as a masking agent e.g.in a pet food where the gel is a binder, a canning agent, a **flavour** delivery agent, a canning gel a fat replacer a coating, glaze, bait or gelatin replacer (claimed). The products may be used in masking semiconductor wafers, etching plates or surfaces to be painted, in water absorbent nappies, diapers, incontinence pads, sanitary towels, tampons, panty liners, in domestic and industrial cleaning or liquid recovery operations e.g. in the oil industry, as enzyme immobilizing systems, brewing adjuncts. They can also be used as bread improvers (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The hemicelluloses can be oxidatively gelled without the addition of H_2O_2 , a potentially explosive chemical. Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 15 OF 28 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:18465 PHIN
DOCUMENT NUMBER: B00556034
DATA ENTRY DATE: 16 Oct 1997
TITLE: Cancer **Vaccines**: Are we finally on the right track?
SOURCE: Bioventure-View (1997) No. 1210 p1
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L15 ANSWER 16 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-178818 [16] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1997-147424
DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-057480
TITLE: Genetically modified plants produced by electro-poration of intact cells - and similar method for introducing polypeptide or gene modulator into plants, e.g. for prodn. of antibodies or **vaccines**.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16 P13
INVENTOR(S): DEV, S B; HAYAKAWA, Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GENE-N) GENETRONICS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 20
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9707666	A1	19970306	(199716)*	EN	35
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: JP					
EP 876095	A1	19981111	(199849)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IE IT LI NL PT SE					
US 5859327	A	19990112	(199910)		
JP 11511974	W	19991019	(200001)		35

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9707666	A1	WO 1996-US13569	19960822
EP 876095	A1	EP 1996-930566	19960822
		WO 1996-US13569	19960822
US 5859327	A	US 1995-517914	19950822
JP 11511974	W	WO 1996-US13569	19960822
		JP 1997-510422	19960822

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
EP 876095	A1	Based on	WO 9707666
JP 11511974	W	Based on	WO 9707666

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1995-517914 19950822
AN 1997-178818 [16] WPIDS
AB WO 9707666 A UPAB: 19970417
Prodn. of genetically modified plant comprises:
(a) contacting intact plant cells with a polynucleotide (I), linked to a promoter;
(b) applying at least 1 electrical pulse, for electroporation, to the cells so that they take up (I) and
(c) expressing (I) in the cells.
Also claimed are:
(1) plants and plant tissue produced this way;
(2) similar method for introducing a heterologous polypeptide (II) into plant cells, and
(3) similar method where (I) is a modulator of gene expression.
USE - The modified plants are used as sources of pharmaceuticals, e.g. **antigens** or monoclonal antibodies (which can be used as (passive) **vaccines** by ingestion), or the method is used to impart a particular **flavour** to the plant.
ADVANTAGE - The method can be applied to intact plants; does not require lipophilic or polycationic chemicals or cell wall degrading enzymes, and avoids the need to regenerate protoplasts. Many cells, e.g. pieces of tissue, can be transformed simultaneously.
Dwg.0/4

L15 ANSWER 17 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-393115 [39] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-123649

TITLE: Oral **vaccine** against gram-negative bacteria - esp. Escherichia coli 0157 H7, 026 and 0111, Shigella flexneri 2a and Salmonella enteriditis, contains **flavoured** oil to mask unpleasant smell and taste.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16

INVENTOR(S): WRIGHT, C D; WRIGHT, D C

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NOVA-N) NOVAVAX INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 66

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9625146	A1	19960822	(199639)*	EN	25
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG					
W: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UG UZ VN					
AU 9643703	A	19960904	(199705)		
US 5730989	A	19980324	(199819)		13

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9625146	A1		WO 1995-US15446	19951129
AU 9643703	A		WO 1995-US15446	19951129
			AU 1996-43703	19951129
US 5730989	A	CIP of	US 1995-389637	19950216
			US 1995-482552	19950607

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9643703	A	Based on	WO 9625146

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1995-482552 19950607; US 1995-389637 19950216

AN 1996-393115 [39] WPIDS

AB WO 9625146 A UPAB: 19961004

Oral **vaccine** prepn. for generating anti-lipopolysaccharide **antigen** (LPS) antibodies for preventing gram negative infection comprises inactivated gram negative bacteria cells and a lipid vesicle encapsulated **flavour** masking agent.

USE - The oral **vaccine** can be used to provide protection against gram-negative bacterial infection, e.g. against 27 claimed strains, pref. verocytotoxin producing Escherichia coli 0157:H7, 026 and 0111, Shigella flexneri 2a and Salmonella enteriditis (all claimed). E. coli 0157:H7 outbreaks have been associated with inadequately cooked hamburgers, cold meat and non-chlorinated drinking water and close contact with colonised or infected persons in institutions such as mental hospitals, nursing homes or daycare and may lead to haemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS) or thrombotic thrombocytopaenic purpura (TTP).

ADVANTAGE - Previous oral **vaccines** against gram negative bacterial infection retained a faecal matter-like smell

even after inactivation and/or lyophilisation. The claimed **vaccines** have no such unpleasant smell.
Dwg.5,6/8

ABEQ US 5730989 A UPAB: 19980512
Oral **vaccine** prepn. for generating anti-lipopolysaccharide **antigen** (LPS) antibodies for preventing gram negative infection comprises inactivated gram negative bacteria cells and a lipid vesicle encapsulated **flavour** masking agent.
USE - The oral **vaccine** can be used to provide protection against gram-negative bacterial infection, e.g. against 27 claimed strains, pref. verocytotoxin producing Escherichia coli 0157:H7, 026 and 0111, Shigella flexneri 2a and Salmonella enteriditis (all claimed). E. coli 0157:H7 outbreaks have been associated with inadequately cooked hamburgers, cold meat and non-chlorinated drinking water and close contact with colonised or infected persons in institutions such as mental hospitals, nursing homes or daycare and may lead to haemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS) or thrombotic thrombocytopaenic purpura (TTP).
ADVANTAGE - Previous oral **vaccines** against gram negative bacterial infection retained a faecal matter-like smell even after inactivation and/or lyophilisation. The claimed **vaccines** have no such unpleasant smell.
Dwg.0/8

L15 ANSWER 18 OF 28 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:174889 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2003 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA12506067683T
TITLE: Renibacterium salmoninarum **vaccine** and method for its preparation
AUTHOR(S): Christensen, John M.; Kaattari, Steve; Piganelli, Jon D.; Wiens, Gregory; Zhang, Jia A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Oregon State University
PATENT INFORMATION: WO 9611707 A1 25 Apr 1996
SOURCE: (1996) PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2.
COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1996:410547
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20020730

AB A **vaccine** and method for treating fish susceptible infection by Renibacterium salmoninarum is described. The **vaccine** comprises killed microorganisms that lack intact cell-surface-assocd. protein p57. The **vaccine** may be enteric-coated for oral delivery and coating generally comprises a polymer coating that is impervious to dissoln. and/or degrdn. in the stomach, but is dissolved upon passing to the higher pH environments of the intestine. A preferred embodiment of the **vaccine** is made using spherical sugar microspheres. The microsphere is coated with a first layer comprising the killed R. salmoninarum microorganisms lacking intact cell-surface-assocd. protein p57. The sugar microsphere is then coated with a second enteric-coating layer comprising a material that is impervious to dissoln. and/or degrdn. in the stomach of the fish. The **vaccine** can be used in combination with addnl. materials, such as, without limitation,

adjuvants, plasticizers, pharmaceutical excipients, **antigens** other than the cells lacking intact cell-surface-assocd. protein p57, diluents, carriers, binders, lubricants, glidant, aesthetic compds., such as **flavoring** and coloring agents, and combinations thereof. Extracellular protein ext. was prepd. from R. salmoninarum and subjected to heat treatment at 37.degree. to cleave off cell surface protein 57. Salmons were injected with 50 .mu.g above protein ext. i.p. and i.p., the booster injections were then given to the fish 45 days after the primary injection followed by second booster injection 10 days later, then they were challenged by i.p. injection of R. salmoninarum. Fish treated by I.P. **immunization** had a significantly enhanced mean time to death following pathogen challenge. Formulations of enteric-coated oral **vaccine** microspheres are disclosed.

L15 ANSWER 19 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-022521 [03] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-010405
TITLE: Prepn. of polymeric microcapsules contg. bioactive material - esp. **antigen**, by dispersing polymer soln. in dispersion of material in polymer non-solvent, providing continuous material release esp. for use in **vaccines**.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07
INVENTOR(S): DAVIS, S S; MCGEE, J P; OHAGAN, D T; O'HAGAN, D T
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DAVI-I) DAVIS S S; (MCGE-I) MCGEE J P; (OHAG-I) OHAGAN D T; (OHAG-I) O'HAGAN D T
COUNTRY COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9427718	A1	19941208	(199503)*	EN	39
AU 9470441	A	19941220	(199512)		
US 5603960	A	19970218	(199713)		13

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9427718	A1	WO 1994-US5834	19940524
AU 9470441	A	AU 1994-70441	19940524
		WO 1994-US5834	19940524
US 5603960	A	WO 1994-US5834	19940524
		US 1995-374751	19950602

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9470441	A	Based on	WO 9427718
US 5603960	A	Based on	WO 9427718

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1993-10781 19930525
AN 1995-022521 [03] WPIDS
AB WO 9427718 A UPAB: 19950126
Prodn. of microparticles comprises dispersing a bioactive material (I) in a medium which is a non-solvent for a polymer (II) and mixing

a second medium contg. (II) with the dispersion so that phase sepn. occurs, with formation of microparticles. These are then suspended in a third medium that is a non-solvent for (II).

USE - These microparticles provide continuous release of (I), pref. a polypeptide, immunogen or drug, specifically an **antigen** (Ag) so that the prod. serves as a **vaccine** to potentiate an immune response. Opt. microparticles prepd. from different polymers and batches are combined to form a multicomponent **vaccine**. Apart from Ag, suitable (I) include e.g. agricultural chemicals, deodorants, fragrances, **flavours**, enzymes, steroids, or hormones. **Vaccine** doses are 1-500 mug parenterally (esp. subcutaneously) or 1 mug-10 mg orally, opt. administered 2 times.

ADVANTAGE - Continuous release of Ag induces a response comparable to that induced by Al hydroxide adjuvant. Release periods from a few days to over a year can be achieved, obviating the need for booster injections. Gradual release may limit toxic effects of (I) and because the microparticles have a smoother surface than those prepd. by usual methods, they have a more uniform release profile.

Dwg.3/4

ABEQ US 5603960 A UPAB: 19970326

Prodn. of microparticles comprises:

(i) dispersing a bioactive material in a medium such as silicone oils, mineral oils, petroleum oils, sesame oil, peanut oil, soybean oil, corn oil, cotton seed oil, coconut oil and linseed oil, a non-solvent for a polymer;

(ii) adding a second medium such as chloroform, methylene chloride, ethylene chloride, ethylene dichloride, ethyl acetate, methyl-chloroform, and THF, contg. the polymer, to the first medium; and (iii) mixing the first and second media so that phase sepn. occurs on mixing of the two media with the formation of the microparticles.

Dwg.0/4

L15 ANSWER 20 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-070233 [10] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-031370
TITLE: Infection inhibiting compsn. for treating diarrhoea - comprises antibody obtd. by **immunising** host animal with microorganism as **antigen**
.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D13 D16
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIB-N) SHIBAYAGI KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 06345668	A	19941220	(199510)*		6

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 06345668	A	JP 1993-163208	19930607

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1993-163208 19930607
AN 1995-070233 [10] WPIDS
AB JP 06345668 A UPAB: 19950314
Compsn. comprises antibody obtd by **immunising** a host animal with microorganism as **antigen**.

Also claimed is the use of infection inhibitory compsn. as a treating agent. Microorganism is pref. bacteria, mycoplasma or virus. The compsns. is pref. applied to respiratory infection, oral infection, digestive organs infection or pharynx infection. The compsn. is pref. contained in processed food e.g. candies, gum and cold candies; drink; or washing soln. The compsn. is released gradually in the oral or digestive organs. The host animal is e.g. a goat, sheep, cattle, chickens, rabbits or chicken eggs.

ADVANTAGE - The amt. of antibody is adjusted, so that the components in the compsn. may be stabilised constantly and quality of the prod. is preserved homogeneously. The compsn. is used for mfg. a sustained releasing compsn. and is ingested by children and adults who easily develop diarrhoea when they drink milk.

The amt. of virus used for **immunisation** is pref. 0.001-100 (0.1-10)mg/time. The dosage as antibody used as oral infection treating agent is pref. 0.01-1 mg/piece.

In an example, Gelatin was swelled in water for 30 mins., and dissolved at 70-80 deg.C. Granular sugar, millet jelly and water were mixed at 115 deg.C. The mixt. and obtd jelly were mixed, and fruit juice, pigment, **flavour** and antibody were added. It was heated at 70-80 deg.C to remove foams. The obtd. mixt. was poured into a starch mould, and dried at room temp. for 24 hrs. to give candies.

Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 21 OF 28 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:14919 PHIN
DOCUMENT NUMBER: P00376842
DATA ENTRY DATE: 1 Oct 1993
TITLE: British Technology Group (BTG) - bringing veterinary research to the market-place
SOURCE: Animal-Pharm (1993) No. 285 p18
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L15 ANSWER 22 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-62180 VETU
TITLE: Experience with an anti-GnRH **vaccine** in male piglets.
AUTHOR: Oonk R B; Turkstra J A; Lankhof H; Schaaper W M M; Puijk W C; Dijkstra G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent.Vet.Inst.Lelystad; Univ.Utrecht
LOCATION: Lelystad; Utrecht, Neth.
SOURCE: Meas.Prev.Boar Taint Entire Male Pigs (207-11, 1993) 4 Ref.
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Laboratory for Molecular Immunology, Central Veterinary Institute, Lelystad, The Netherlands. (8 authors).
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
AN 1994-62180 VETU
AB **Immunization** i.m. of male piglets with dimer GnRF

Devi, S.
09/887296

07jan03 10:55:10 User219783 Session D1901.1

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File 357:Derwent Biotech Res. 1982-2003/Dec W5
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*File 357: File is now current. See HELP NEWS 357.
Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, etc. See HELP ALERT.
File 113:European R&D Database 1997
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*File 113: This file is closed (no updates)

Set Items Description
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- key terms

Set Items Description
S1 1221 (FLAVOUR? OR FLAVOR?) AND (ANTIGEN? OR RHUSIOPATH?)
S2 481 S1 AND (VACCIN? OR IMMUNIS? OR IMMUNIZ?)

S16 4681 (FLAVOUR? OR FLAVOR?)(10N)(FRUIT OR FISH OR MEAT? ? OR PALATAB?)
S17 30 S16 AND (ANTIGEN? ? OR RHUSIOPATH?)
S18 9 S17 AND (VACCIN? OR IMMUNIS? OR IMMUNIZ?)
S19 8 RD (unique items)
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 65, 113

19/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01259515
Agrobacterium tumefaciens transformation of musa species
Transformation von Musa-Arten durch Verwendung von Agrobacterium Tumefaciens
Transformation d'especes Musa au moyen d'agrobacterium tumefaciens
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
THE TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM, (421778), 310 Wisenbaker,, College Station, TX 77843-3369, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Arntzen, Charles J. Arizona State University, Arizona Biomedical Institute P.O.Box 871601, Tempe, Arizona 85287-1601, (US)
May, Gregory D., 312 F Street SW, Ardmore 73410, OK, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Ruffles, Graham Keith (43041), MARKS & CLERK, 57-60 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3LS, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1087016 A2 010328 (Basic)

EP 1087016 A3 011128
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000127662 941209;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 164296 931209; US 341461 941117
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; NL; PT; SE
RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):
EP 731632 (EP 95905888)
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12N-015/82

ABSTRACT EP 1087016 A2

A method for transforming a Musa plant comprises:

a. wounding meristematic tissue from a Musa plant by microparticle bombardment to generate a wounded Musa plant tissue and to facilitate access of Agrobacterium tumefaciens to Musa plant cells competent for transformation and regeneration;

b. applying to said wounded Musa plant tissue at least one transformation competent Agrobacterium tumefaciens to transform said Musa plant, wherein said at least one transformation competent Agrobacterium tumefaciens harbours at least one Ti plasmid and at least one virulence gene, wherein said at least one Ti plasmid comprises at least one genetically engineered T-DNA to effect transformation of said Musa plant;

c. growing said transformed Musa plant for a sufficient time to identify the presence of chimeric features;

d. producing nonchimeric tissue by dividing said transformed Musa plant into segments which have at least one meristem which can regenerate into an intact plant and which have cells that are uniformly transformed to produce nonchimeric tissue; and

e. growing said nonchimeric tissue into a nonchimeric plant.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 174
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: NONE

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200113	1129
SPEC A	(English)	200113	6657
Total word count - document A			7786
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			7786

19/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00936403
PHOSPHINIC ACID AMIDES AS MATRIX METALLOPROTEASE INHIBITORS
PHOSPHINSAUREAMIDE ALS MATRIX METALLOPROTEASE INHIBITOREN
AMIDES D'ACIDE PHOSPHINIQUE UTILISES COMME INHIBITEURS DE METALLOPROTEASES DE MATRICES

PATENT ASSIGNEE:
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, (200173), One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
PIKUL, Stanislaw, 4640 Placepoint Drive, Mason, OH 45040, (US)
MCDOW-DUNHAM, Kelly, Lynn, 1134 Deerhaven Court, Loveland, OH 45140, (US)
DE, Biswanath, 11269 Cornell Woods Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45241, (US)

TAIWO, Yetunde, Olabisi, 7398 Coachford Drive, West Chester, OH 45069, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Nargolwalla, Cyra et al (92341), Cabinet Plasseraud 84, rue d'Amsterdam, 75440 Paris Cedex 09, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 925303 A1 990630 (Basic)
EP 925303 B1 021023
WO 98008853 980305
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97939444 970822; WO 97US14556 970822
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 24765 P 960828
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07F-009/36; C07F-009/44
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200243	909
CLAIMS B	(German)	200243	842
CLAIMS B	(French)	200243	1153
SPEC B	(English)	200243	13721
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			16625
Total word count - documents A + B			16625

19/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00936402
HETEROCYCLIC METALLOPROTEASE INHIBITORS
HETEROZYKLISCHE METALLOPROTEASEINHIBITOREN
INHIBITEURS DE METALLOPROTEASE HETEROCYCLIQUES
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, (200173), One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
PIKUL, Stanislaw, 4640 Placepoint Drive, Mason, OH 45040, (US)
MCDOW-DUNHAM, Kelly, Lynn, 1134 Deerhaven Court, Loveland, OH 45140, (US)
DE, Biswanath, 11269 Cornell Woods Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45241, (US)
TAIWO, Yetunde, Olabisi, 7398 Coachford Drive, West Chester, OH 45069, (US)
ALMSTEAD, Neil, Gregory, 6348 Trail Ridge Court, Loveland, OH 45140, (US)
BRADLEY, Rimma, Sandler, 5070 Lexington Court, Mason, OH 45040, (US)
NATCHUS, Michael, George, 1096 Laurel Avenue, Glendale, OH 45246, (US)
CUPPS, Thomas, Lee, 193 North Broad Street, Norwich, NY 13815, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Nargolwalla, Cyra et al (92341), Cabinet Plasseraud 84, rue d'Amsterdam, 75440 Paris Cedex 09, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 923561 A1 990623 (Basic)
EP 923561 B1 021023
WO 98008823 980305
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97939443 970822; WO 97US14553 970822
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 24846 P 960828
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07D-239/06; C07D-243/08; A61K-031/505; C07D-403/12; C07D-281/06; C07D-409/12; C07D-409/14; C07D-413/14; C07D-487/06; C07D-487/06; C07D-243:00; C07D-209:00
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200243	586
CLAIMS B	(German)	200243	559
CLAIMS B	(French)	200243	798
SPEC B	(English)	200243	14491
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			16434
Total word count - documents A + B			16434

19/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00936120
SUBSTITUTED CYCLIC AMINE METALLOPROTEASE INHIBITORS
SUBSTITUIERTE ZYKLISCHE AMINE ALS METALLOPROTEASEINHIBITOREN
INHIBITEURS DE METALLOPROTEASES A CYCLE AMINO SUBSTITUE
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, (200173), One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
NATCHUS, Michael, George, 1096 Laurel Avenue, Glendale, OH 45246, (US)
DE, Biswanath, 11269 Cornell Woods Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45241, (US)
PIKUL, Stanislaw, 4640 Placepointe Drive, Mason, OH 45040, (US)
ALMSTEAD, Neil, Gregory, 6348 Trail Ridge Court, Loveland, OH 45140, (US)
BOOKLAND, Roger, Gunnard, 960 Spruceglen Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45224, (US)
TAIWO, Yetunde, Olabisi, 7398 Coachford Drive, West Chester, OH 45069, (US)
CHENG, Menyan, 5860 Hazeltine Court, West Chester, OH 45069, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Nargolwalla, Cyra et al (92341), Cabinet Plasseraud 84, rue d'Amsterdam, 75440 Paris Cedex 09, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 927161 A1 990707 (Basic)
EP 927161 B1 021016
WO 98008815 980305
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97938412 970822; WO 97US14555 970822
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 24842 P 960828
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07D-207/48; A61K-031/40; C07D-417/04; C07D-403/04; C07D-401/04; C07D-403/12; C07D-401/12; C07D-409/14; C07D-413/14; C07D-405/12
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200242	536
CLAIMS B	(German)	200242	524

CLAIMS B	(French)	200242	631
SPEC B	(English)	200242	24973
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			26664
Total word count - documents A + B			26664

19/3,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00935793
1,3-DIHETEROCYCLIC METALLOPROTEASE INHIBITORS
1,3-DIHETEROZYKLISCHE METALLOPROTEASE INHIBITOREN
INHIBITEURS 1,3-DIHETEROCYCLIQUES DE METALLOPROTEASES
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, (200173), One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Nargolwalla, Cyra et al (92341), Cabinet Plasseraud 84, rue d'Amsterdam, 75440 Paris Cedex 09, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 927168 A1 990707 (Basic)
EP 927168 B1 021106
WO 98008822 980305
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97937317 970822; WO 97US14550 970822
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 24830 P 960828
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07D-239/04; C07D-239/06; C07D-279/06; C07D-277/06; A61K-031/495
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200245	569
CLAIMS B	(German)	200245	536
CLAIMS B	(French)	200245	742
SPEC B	(English)	200245	13154
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			15001
Total word count - documents A + B			15001

19/3,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00935481
YEAST VECTORS AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING PROTEINS WITH THE USE OF THE SAME

HEFEVEKTOREN UND VERFAHREN FUR IHRE BENUTZUNG FUR DIE PRODUKTION VON PROTEINEN.
VECTEURS DE LEVURE ET PROCEDE DE PRODUCTION DE PROTEINES LES UTILISANT
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
KIRIN BEER KABUSHIKI KAISHA, (579943), 10-1, Shinkawa 2-chome, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo 104, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
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MIURA, Yutaka, Kiban Gijutsu Kenkyusho, Kirin Beer K.K., 13-5 Fukuura 1-chome, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 236, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
HOFFMANN - EITLE (101511), Patent- und Rechtsanwalte Arabellastrasse 4, 81925 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 950712 A1 991020 (Basic)
WO 9807873 980226
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97935860 970822; WO 97JP2924 970822
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 96241062 960823
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12N-015/68; C12N-015/81; C12N-015/56; C12P-021/02; C12N-001/19

ABSTRACT EP 950712 A1
An object of the present invention is to provide a vector which can be integrated into a yeast chromosome in a high number of copies. Another object of the present invention is to provide a modified vector which can be integrated into the yeast chromosome in a high number of copies and of which expression units stably maintain on the chromosome. The vector according to the present invention comprises a marker gene for selecting transformants, a shortened promoter sequence which is operably linked to the marker gene and a sequence homologous to the chromosomal DNA of Candida utilis, and optionally a heterologous gene or a gene derived from C. utilis, wherein the vector is linearized by cleaving within said homologous DNA sequence or at both ends of the homologous DNA sequence with restriction enzymes, and wherein the heterologous gene or the gene derived from C. utilis can be integrated into the chromosomal DNA of C. utilis by homologous recombination.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 160
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 13A 13B

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Japanese
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9942	1714
SPEC A	(English)	9942	14850
Total word count - document A			16564
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			16564

19/3,AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00707165
AGROBACTERIUM TUMEFACIENS TRANSFORMATION OF MUSA SPECIES

TRANSFORMATION VON MUSA-ARTEN DURCH VERWENDUNG VON AGROBACTERIUM TUMEFACIENS
TRANSFORMATION D'ESPECES MUSA AU MOYEN D'AGROBACTERIUM TUMEFACIENS
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
THE TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM, (421777), 310 Wisenbaker, College Station TX 77843-3369, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
ARNTZEN, Charles J., 58 Bridgeberry, The Woodlands, TX 77381, (US)
MAY, Gregory D., 13555 Breton Ridge 818, Houston, TX 77070, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Ruffles, Graham Keith et al (43041), MARKS & CLERK, 57-60 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3LS, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 731632 A1 960918 (Basic)
EP 731632 A1 970423
EP 731632 B1 011107
WO 9515678 950615
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95905888 941209; WO 94US14210 941209
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 164296 931209; US 341461 941117
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; NL; PT; SE
RELATED DIVISIONAL NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):
EP 1087016 (EP 2000127662)
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A01H-005/00; A01H-005/08; C12N-005/14; C12N-015/64; C12N-015/82
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200145	965
CLAIMS B	(German)	200145	827
CLAIMS B	(French)	200145	1089
SPEC B	(English)	200145	6723
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			9604
Total word count - documents A + B			9604

19/3,AB/8 (Item 1 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.

0295687 DBR Accession No.: 2002-17534 PATENT
Adjuvanted influenza *vaccines"** for *vaccinating"** mammals against influenza, comprises influenza *antigens"** and oil-containing paucilamellar lipid vesicles as an adjuvant - influenza A virus recombinant *vaccine"** containing adjuvant and recombinant *antigen"**
AUTHOR: WRIGHT D C; WALLACH D F H
PATENT ASSIGNEE: NOVAVAX INC 2002
PATENT NUMBER: US 6387373 PATENT DATE: 20020514 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2002-478437 (200251)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 840034 APPLIC. DATE: 19970424
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: US 840034 APPLIC. DATE: 19970424
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - An adjuvanted influenza *vaccine"**, comprising an influenza *antigen"** and oil-containing paucilamellar lipid vesicles (having non-phospholipid materials as the primary wall forming constituent and 2 - 10 bilayers surrounding an amorphous central cavity) as an adjuvant, is new. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An

adjuvanted influenza *vaccine"** for producing an antigenic response to influenza, in vivo, in mammals, is new. The *vaccine"** comprises an effective amount of an influenza *antigen"** and an adjuvant. The adjuvant comprises oil-containing paucilamellar lipid vesicles having non-phospholipid materials as the primary wall forming constituent and the paucilamellar lipid vesicles have 2 - 10 bilayers surrounding an amorphous central cavity. The non-phospholipid materials are polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene fatty acid ethers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters, polyoxyethylene glyceryl mono- and diesters, glyceryl mono- and distearate, sucrose distearate, propylene glycol stearate, long chain acyl hexosamides, long chain acyl amino acid amides, long chain acyl amides, glyceryl mono-and diesters, dimethyl acyl amines, C12 -C20 fatty alcohols, C12 -C20 glycol monoesters, and C12 -C20 fatty acids. The *vaccine"** increases the antigenic response when compared to the *antigen"** alone or the *antigen"** adjuvanted with alum (the *antigen"** is mixed in solution with the adjuvant).BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred *Vaccines"**: The *antigen"** is encapsulated in the amorphous central cavity of the adjuvant. The *antigen"** is an *antigen"** derived from formalin-inactivated whole virus, an *antigen"** derived from formalin-inactivated viral subunits, or an *antigen"** produced by recombinant DNA techniques. The *antigen"** is preferably influenza A H3 N2. The paucilamellar lipid vesicles further comprise a sterol selected from cholesterol, cholesterol derivatives, hydrocortisone, and phytosterol. The paucilamellar lipid vesicles comprise an amorphous central cavity containing a water immiscible oily material selected from soybean oil, squalene oil, squalane oil, sesame oil, olive oil, canola oil, corn oil, rapeseed oil, safflower oil, sunflower oil, *fish"** oils, petrolatum, avocado oil, triglyceride oils and fats, *flavor"** oils, and water insoluble vitamins. Preparation: The adjuvant is formed using either the hot loading technique (US 4911928) or the cold loading technique (US 5160669. In either case, a lipid phase is formed by blending the non-phospholipid material, along with any sterols or lipophilic materials to be incorporated into the lipid bilayers, to form a homogenous lipid phase. In the hot loading technique, any water-immiscible oily material to be encapsulated in the vesicles is blended in the already formed lipid phase, forming a lipophilic phase. Oil-soluble or oil-suspendable *antigens"** to be encapsulated within the vesicles are first dispersed in the oil. Once a lipophilic phase is made, it is blended with an aqueous phase (e.g., water, saline, or any other aqueous solution which will be used to hydrate the lipids), which may also contain an *antigen"**, under shear mixing conditions to form the adjuvant (shear mixing conditions are a shear equivalent to a relative flow of 5 - 50 m/s through a 1 mm orifice). Alternatively, the *vaccine"** can be incorporated into the amorphous central cavity of the adjuvant by the cold-loading technique (US 5160669, Wallach et al). ACTIVITY - Virucide. MECHANISM OF ACTION - *Vaccine"**; Adjuvant. The adjuvant is a non-phospholipid paucilamellar lipid vesicle which acts as a non-specific immune stimulator, an adjuvant/*antigen"** carrier, or as a carrier of chemical adjuvants. Three groups of 10 C3 H seven week old female mice were injected with *vaccine"** preparations, resulting in 2.4 microg of *antigen"** given per mouse. The first group of mice received one injection of the *antigen"** alone, the second group received one injection of the *antigen"** incorporated into the adjuvant, and the third group of mice received one injection of the *antigen"** intermixed with the one to ten dilution of adjuvant. Mean IFA results at day 42 showed that the adjuvanted *vaccines"** improved the antigenic response significantly

over the *antigen"** alone. The adjuvant encapsulating the *antigen"** exhibited a 10-fold increase over the *antigen"** alone, and the diluted adjuvant exhibits a 7-fold increase. USE - The *vaccine"** is used for *immunizing"** animals against influenza. ADMINISTRATION - No details of route or dosage given. ADVANTAGE - Paucilamellar vesicles containing such amphiphiles provide a high carrying capacity for water-soluble and water immiscible substances. The high capacity for water immiscible substances represents a unique advantage over classical phospholipid multilamellar liposomes. Paucilamellar lipid vesicles may include a wide variety of phospholipids and non-phospholipid surfactants as their primary structural material. Paucilamellar lipid vesicles are substantially spherical structures made of materials having a high lipid content, preferably from non-phospholipid materials, which are organized in the form of lipid bilayers. The two to ten peripheral bilayers encapsulate an aqueous volume which is interspersed between the lipid bilayers and may also be encapsulated in the amorphous central cavity. Alternatively, the amorphous central cavity may be substantially filled with a water immiscible material, such as an oil or wax. Paucilamellar lipid vesicles have advantages as transport vehicles because a large unstructured central cavity is easily adaptable for transport of large quantities of aqueous or oleaginous materials. EXAMPLE - An adjuvanted *vaccine"** containing the *antigen"** influenza A H3 N2 (Beijing) was prepared using non-phospholipid paucilamellar lipid vesicles as adjuvants. Adjuvanticity of the two formulations, namely, non-specific immune stimulator and carrier adjuvant formulations was compared using the mean IFA of each composition, as compared with that of the *antigen"** alone. Adjuvant formulations were prepared using an automated syringe machine, specifically a 5 cc syringe machine. The adjuvant could also be made according to the general procedure of US 4911928. The lipid components of the vesicle walls were heated to a flowable state and placed in a first component of the syringe machine. The aqueous component, contained the *antigen"** Fluzone (RTM), was heated and placed in a second component of the syringe machine. The materials were then mixed using shear mixing until vesicles formed, encapsulating the *antigen"** in the central cavity. The *antigen"** used in this example was FLUZONE (RTM) a formalin-inactivated detergent-extracted influenza *vaccine"** from Connaught. (18 pages)

Set	Items	Description
S20	71	S16 AND (ANTIGEN? ? OR RHUSIOPATH? OR VACCIN? OR IMMUNIS? - OR IMMUNIZ?)
S21	22	S20 AND (DOG? ? OR CAT? ? OR PIG? ? OR PIGLET? ? OR HOG? ? OR CANINE OR FELINE OR SWINE OR FAMILIARIS OR CATUS)
S22	20	S21 NOT S18
S23	17	RD (unique items)

>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 65, 113

23/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

12232563 PASCAL No.: 95-0456328
Test of three bait types for oral *immunization"** of *dogs"** against rabies in Tunisia
MATTER H C; HABIB KHARMACHI; HADDAD N; SAMIRA BEN YOUSSEF; CHEDIA SGHAIER ; RIDHA BEN KHELIFA; JEMAA JEMLI; LASSA'D MRABET; MESLIN F X; WANDELER A I
Federal office public health, div. epidemiology infectious diseases,

Berne, Switzerland
Journal: The American journal of tropical medicine and hygiene, 1995, 52 (6) 489-495
Language: English
Chicken heads and two types of artificial bait were tested in Tunisia during two field trials in a waste disposal site carried out in 1988 and 1989 to compare their effectiveness as vehicles for the oral administration of antirabies *vaccine"** to free-roaming *dogs"** . Baits were made available for 36 hr and those that disappeared or were consumed were replaced on several occasions. In 1988, an artificial bait composed of fat and fishmeal (artificial bait type I) was tested. In the second trial, chicken heads and an artificial bait composed of polymerized fishmeal and wax (artificial bait type II) were compared. The *vaccine"** containers were loaded with a topical marker (rhodamine B or methylene blue) to identify animals that had consumed baits. The artificial type I bait tested in 1988 was poorly accepted, but in the second trial, the number of chicken-head baits probably taken by *dogs"** was more than seven times greater than the number of artificial type II baits taken. Thirteen *dogs"** observed during the day showed topical marker staining. In both trials, most baits were taken during the night when *dog"** activity in the waste disposal site was at its maximum. Artificial baits were characterized either by their lack of thermostability (type I, melting) or a certain attractiveness for *cats"** (type II, *fish"** *flavor"**). Chicken heads fulfill established requirements for baits for *vaccine"** delivery. They are well-accepted by free-roaming *dogs"**, inexpensive, usually easily available at local markets, unattractive to humans, relatively easy to store in large quantities, and easy to handle.

23/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

10525195 PASCAL No.: 93-0034446
A field evaluation in Mexico of four baits for oral rabies *vaccination"** of *dogs"**
FRONTINI M G; FISHBEIN D B; GARZA RAMOS J; COLLINS E F; BALDERAS TORRES J ; QUIROZ HUERTA G; GAMEZ RODRIGUEZ J D J; BELOTTO A J; DOBBINS J G; LINHART S B; BAER G M
Cent. disease control, national cent. infectious diseases, viral riskettsial zoonoses branch, Atlanta GA 30333, USA
Journal: (The) American journal of tropical medicine and hygiene, 1992, 47 (3) 310-316
Language: English
We evaluated four baits for the delivery of oral rabies *vaccines"** to *dogs"** . In a controlled study in a town in rural Mexico, 177 randomly selected *dogs"** were assigned to receive one of four experiential baits (two of which were developed by the Denver Wildlife Research Center (DWRC)): one of two cylindrical polyurethane sponges with a corn meal coating (one fried in corn oil (DWRC-corn), the other in *fish"** oil (DWRC-*fish"**)), a *fish"**-*flavored"** polymer bait, or a wax bait. Each *dog"** was also offered a commercial *dog"** biscuit

23/3,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)

14073291 Document Delivery Available: 000175361100016 References: 26
TITLE: A new flavor-coated sachet bait for delivering oral rabies *vaccine"** to raccoons and coyotes
AUTHOR(S): Linhart SB (REPRINT); Wlodkowski JC; Kavanaugh DM; Motes-Kreimeyer L; Montoney AJ; Chipman RB; Slate D; Bigler LL; Fearneyhough MG
AUTHOR(S) E-MAIL: slinhart@vet.uga.edu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Georgia, SE Cooperat Wildlife Dis Study, /Athens//GA/30602 (REPRINT); Univ Georgia, SE Cooperat Wildlife Dis Study, /Athens//GA/30602; Merial Ltd, Biol Dev, /Athens//GA/30601; Anim & Plant Hlth Inspect Serv, Wildlife Serv, /Columbus//OH/43215; Anim & Plant Hlth Inspect Serv, Wildlife Serv, /Concord//NH/03301; Cornell Univ, Zoonot Dis Sect, /Ithaca//NY/14852; Texas Dept Hlth, Zoonoses Control Div, /Austin//TX/78756
PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL
PUBLICATION: JOURNAL OF WILDLIFE DISEASES, 2002, V38, N2 (APR), P363-377
GENUINE ARTICLE#: 547YR
PUBLISHER: WILDLIFE DISEASE ASSN, INC, 810 EAST 10TH ST, LAWRENCE, KS 66044-8897 USA
ISSN: 0090-3558
LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: Research was conducted during 1996-2000 to develop baits for delivering an oral rabies *vaccine"** to raccoons (Procyon lotor) and coyotes (Canis latrans). A bait was sought that: (1) was attractive to the target species, (2) could be distributed by aircraft, (3) was as effective (or more so) than the currently used fish meal polymer bait, and (4) could be produced in large numbers by automated procedures and could be purchased by user groups at substantially lower cost.

Ten field trials were conducted to document raccoons' bait flavor preferences, evaluate a new *vaccine"** sachet bait coated with various attractants, and determine if the sachet bait would effectively deliver Raboral V-RG(R) oral rabies *vaccine"** (Merial Limited, Athens, Georgia, USA) to this species. Raccoons preferred *fish"** and crustacean-based *flavors"** over those derived from plant materials. Raccoon visits to tracking stations, frequency of bait removals, and percent of sachets discarded by this species that were emptied of placebo *vaccine"** indicated efficacy of the new bait was equal or superior to the currently used fish meal polymer bait. A field trial conducted in fall 1998 compared aerially distributed *vaccine"**-laden sachet and polymer baits and showed there was no difference between the percent of raccoons from the test and reference areas subsequently found positive for rabies antibody.

Four bait trials to determine coyote response to sachet baits were conducted in 1997-98. The propensity for canids to gulp or bolt smaller food items is well known. Thus, a first trial involved offering *fish"**-*flavored"** sachet baits of different sizes to 30 captive coyotes to determine if smaller size baits were more frequently swallowed intact. Two field trials were also conducted in fall 1997 to determine if free-ranging coyotes discriminated among sachet baits coated with different attractants. Finally, Raboral V-RG(R)-laden poultry-flavored sachet baits were aerially dropped and the percent of seropositive coyotes was compared with coyotes from surrounding areas where fish meal polymer *vaccine"** baits had been distributed.

Captive coyotes did not swallow sachet baits intact, regardless of size. Bait preference field trials indicated that coyotes preferred poultry, cheese/beef tallow, and *fish"**-*flavored"** sachet baits and

that such baits were taken at the same rate as polymer baits. A sample of coyotes from the area baited with *vaccine"**-laden sachet baits had a markedly higher (P = 0.01) seropositivity rate than coyotes from areas where *vaccine"** was distributed in polymer baits.

Sachet bait production could be facilitated by automated technology and sachet baits used either as an alternative *vaccine"** delivery device or in combination with the fish meal polymer bait.

23/3,AB/4 (Item 2 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)

07547122 References: 47
TITLE: EFFECT OF A SINGLE INJECTION OF A LONG-ACTING GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE AGONIST ON PREPUBERTAL MALE AND FEMALE *PIGS"** ON REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND SENSORY QUALITIES OF PORK ROASTS
AUTHOR(S): REID J; DUFOUR JJ; SIRARD MA (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: CHU LAVAL,CTR RECH,LABS ONTOGENIE & REPROD/ST FOY/PQ/CANADA/ (Reprint); UNIV LAVAL,DEPT ANIM SCI/QUEBEC CITY/PQ G1K 7P4/CANADA/; CHU LAVAL,CTR RECH,LABS ONTOGENIE & REPROD/ST FOY/PQ/CANADA/
PUBLICATION: REPRODUCTION NUTRITION DEVELOPMENT, 1996, V36, N3, P321-332
GENUINE ARTICLE#: UW228
ISSN: 0926-5287
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: Crossbred *pigs"** (n = 200) were used to study the effects of a long-acting form of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) agonist on the reproductive systems of male and female *pigs"** and their growth performance and sensory quality of pork roast. Treatment was a single injection of a controlled release formulation of GnRH agonist [D-Trp(6), des-Gly(10)]-GnRH ethylamide to release 5 mu g/(kg x day) for 4 months beginning when the *pigs"** were 66 +/- 2 days old. *Pigs"** were allocated to five groups of 40 animals each: males castrated (CM) at 13 +/- 2 days, intact males (IM), treated males (TM), intact females (IF) and treated females (TF). Ovarian and uterine weights at slaughter averaged 3.67 and 79.8 g, respectively, in IF compared with 1.38 and 26.5 g in TF (P < 0.05). Testicular weights were 203 g in IM and 36.8 g in TM (P < 0.05). Microscopic observations of the testes revealed an absence of sperm cells but the presence of germ cells. Steroid concentrations at slaughter from all *pigs"** showed that intact males had significantly more testosterone in their serum (26.36 +/- 9.87 nmol/L) compared with TM, CM, IF or TF groups and that treated males had intermediate concentrations (12.50 +/- 7.44 nmol/L) higher (P < 0.05) than those in CM and TF. Administration of GnRH agonist during the growth period of male *pigs"** had no consistent effect on growth performance, but as compared to IM *pigs"**, some of the carcass charasteristics such as meat ratio (49.1 vs 50.2% in TM and IM; P < 0.001), dressing percentage (77.5 vs 76.5% in TM and lM, P < 0.05) and average backfat (20.8 vs 17.6 mm in TM and IM; P < 0.05) were modified by such a treatment. *Meat"** quality, however, as determined by *flavor"** and tenderness evaluations by sensory panelists, were similar (P < 0.05) in all groups and off-flavor scores were lower in TM than in IM (P < 0.001). As for males, backfat and meat ratio were different in TF compared to IF (P < 0.05) and roast juiciness was higher in TF than IF (P < 0.05). These results suggest that GnRH agonist can reduce gonadal secretory activity to castration levels during the growth period of prepubertal male *pigs"** and could be an alternative to surgical castration in the pork industry with no

negative effects on growth and meat quality. No advantage to endocrine castration in females was found.

23/3,AB/5 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01510882
Azalide antibiotic compositions
Antibiotische Azalid-Zusammensetzungen
Compositions antibiotiques a base d'azalide
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Pfizer Products Inc., (2434221), Eastern Point Road, Groton, Connecticut 06340, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Boettner, Wayne A., Pfizer Global Research and Dev, Eastern Point Road, Groton, Connecticut 06340, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Motion, Keith Robert et al (91141), Pfizer Limited Patents Department Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, Kent CT13 9NJ, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1262186 A1 021204 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2002253796 020530;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 294677 P 010531
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-031/7052; A61K-047/10; A61K-009/08
ABSTRACT EP 1262186 A1
Aqueous antibiotic compositions comprising a mixture of an azalide compound, propylene glycol, and one or more acids, and methods for preparing such compositions, are disclosed.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 26
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 1A

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200249	670
SPEC A	(English)	200249	8270
Total word count - document A			8940
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			8940

23/3,AB/6 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01406002
Heparin-binding growth factors for gene therapy and anterior eye disorders
Heparin-bindende Wachstumfaktoren zur Gentherapie und Behandlung von Augenerkrankungen im vorderen Bereich
Facteurs de croissance de fibroplastes pour la therapie genetique et le traitement de troubles du segment anterieur de l'oeil
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
PRIZM PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., (1745081), 11035 Roselle Street, San Diego,

CA 92121-1204, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Sosnowski, Barbara A., 1013 Adella Avenue, Coronado, CA 92118, (US)
Houston, Lou L., 327 Pine Needles Drive, Del Mar, CA 92014, (US)
Baird, J. Andrew, 45 Linton Street, London N17 AN, (GB)
Nova, Michael P., 11025 North Torrey Pines Roaduit, Suite 200, La Jolla, CA 92037, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Gowshall, Jonathan Vallance et al (61531), FORRESTER & BOEHMERT Pettenkoferstrasse 20-22, 80336 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1188448 A2 020320 (Basic)
EP 1188448 A3 020417
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001125266 950315;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 213446 940315; US 213447 940315
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):
EP 776218 (EP 95916103)
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-047/48; A61K-048/00; A61K-041/00; C12N-015/62

ABSTRACT EP 1188448 A3
Preparations of conjugates of a heparin-binding growth factor and a targeted agent and compositions containing such preparations are provided. The conjugates contain a polypeptide that is reactive with an FGF receptor, such as bFGF, or another heparin-binding growth factor coupled to a targeted agent through a linker. The linker is selected to increase the specificity, toxicity, solubility, serum stability, and/or intracellular availability of the targeted moiety. Several linkers may be included in order to take advantage of desired properties of each linker. Pharmaceutical compositions containing these conjugates of FGF and a targeted agent and methods for prevention of recurrence of pterygii, closure of trabeculectomy and corneal hazing following excimer laser surgery are provided. The methods entail contacting the area of the eye that has been surgically treated with the composition during or immediately after surgery. Compositions of conjugates of a heparin-binding growth factor and a nucleic acid binding domain are provided. The conjugates bind nucleic acid molecules through the nucleic acid binding domain. These conjugates may be used to deliver nucleic acid encoding a cytotoxic protein or an antisense nucleic acid and the like to cells expressing receptors for the heparin-binding growth factor.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 194

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200212	1732
SPEC A	(English)	200212	44443
Total word count - document A			46175
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			46175

23/3,AB/7 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01399425

Modified fungal xylanases
Modifizierte Xylanasen von Pilzen
Xylanases fongique modifiees
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
DSM N.V., (438352), Het Overloon 1, 6411 TE Heerlen, (NL), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Van den Hombergh, Johannes Petrus Theodorus W., Meentweg 77, 3454 AR De Meern, (NL)
Van der Laan, Ja Metske, Leursebaan 364, 4839 AP Breda, (NL)
Menke, Hildegard Henna, Jolicoeurstraat 24, 1103 TS Amsterdam z/o, (NL)
Daran, Jean-Marc Georges, 7, rue Barberousse, Appartement 28, 59800 Lille , (FR)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Wright, Simon Mark (72652), J.A. Kemp & Co. 14 South Square Gray's Inn, London WC1R 5JJ, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1184460 A1 020306 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000307374 000829;
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12N-015/56; C12N-009/24; C12N-001/15; A23K-001/165

ABSTRACT EP 1184460 A1
Fungal xylanases are disclosed that have been modified to increase thermostability. The modifications are at exposed serine residues or within positions 90 to 160 (inclusive). The starting xylanase is the endo-1,4-(beta)-xylanase I from Aspergillus niger. Single amino acid substitutions are preferred, in the B7, B8 or B9 anti-parallel strands of the (beta)-sheet of the xylanase. Modifications can be at any of positions 91 to 95, 98, 103, 108 or 155, or at one or more of the serine residues 22, 27, 48, 49, 55, 59, 61, 173, 179 or 183, and the substitution can be a replacement of the original residue by a Cys, Thr, Asn, His, Arg or Asp residue. Complete DNA and amino acid sequences are disclosed for two of the mutants, S93L and S59N. The mutations can increase thermostability by more than ten-fold, and as the mutations are on the outside of the molecule, and away from the active site, they do not adversely affect the xylanase activity and the xylanases are still active under highly acidic conditions.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 172
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: NONE

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200210	980
SPEC A	(English)	200210	18009
Total word count - document A			18989
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			18989

23/3,AB/8 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01259499
New applications of lysozyme dimer
Neue Anwendungen von Lysozym-Dimer
Nouvelles applications du dimere du lysozyme
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
NIKA HEALTH PRODUCTS LIMITED, (1177630), Stadtle 36, FL-9490 Vaduz, (LI), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Kiczka, Witold, 8 Lawrenceville Road, Princeton, NJ 08540, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Buchel, Kurt F. et al (46738), Buchel, Kaminski & Partner Austrasse 79, 9490 Vaduz, (LI)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1086703 A2 010328 (Basic)
EP 1086703 A3 010502
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 124590 960113;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): EP 95100446 950113; EP 95110638 950707
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: LT; LV; SI
RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):
EP 804227 (EP 96900321)
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-038/47; A61P-017/14

ABSTRACT EP 1086703 A3
The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions containing a lysozyme dimer, preferably of high purity, i.e. with about 10 wt.% or less of unintended by-products, and new applications thereof. Such applications include topical, oral and parenteral administration of said compositions for non-specific immunostimulation as a measure of prevention and/or therapeutic treatment of human and animal diseases comprising cancer, hair growth disorders, fish diseases and bee diseases. The non-specific stimulation of the immune system is induced by a single or repeated application of the lysozyme dimer composition, preferably at concentrations of 5 to 500 (mu)g/kg body weight.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 97
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200113	176
SPEC A	(English)	200113	6640
Total word count - document A			6816
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6816

23/3,AB/9 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00715942
7-(2-IMIDAZOLINYLAMINO)QUINOLINE COMPOUNDS USEFUL AS ALPHA-2 ADRENOCEPTOR AGONISTS
7-(2-IMIDAZOLINYLAMINO)QUINOLIN-VERBINDUNGEN ALS ALPHA-2 ADRENOREZEPTOR-AGONISTEN
COMPOSES DE 7-(-2-IMIDAZOLINYLAMINO)QUINOLINE UTILES COMME AGONISTES DE

RECEPTEURS ADRENERGIQUES ALPHA-2
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, (200173), One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
CUPPS, Thomas Lee, 405 Pamela Drive, Oxford, OH 45056, (US)
BOGDAN, Sophie Eva, 714 E. Foster-Maineville Road, Maineville, OH 45039, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Brooks, Maxim Courtney (46135), Rusham Park, Whitehall Lane, Egham, Surrey TW20 9NW, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 734261 A1 961002 (Basic)
EP 734261 B1 010627
WO 9520386 950803
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95904886 941215; WO 94US14290 941215
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 169342 931217; US 292672 940818
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-031/47; C07D-401/12
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200126	143
CLAIMS B	(German)	200126	146
CLAIMS B	(French)	200126	167
SPEC B	(English)	200126	3941
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			4397
Total word count - documents A + B			4397

23/3,AB/10 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00708542
6-(2-IMIDAZOLINYLAMINO)QUINOLINE COMPOUNDS USEFUL AS ALPHA-2 ADRENOCEPTOR AGONISTS
6-(2-IMIDAZOLINYLAMINO)CHINOLIN-VERBINDUNGEN ALS ALPHA-2-ADRENOCEPTOR-ANTAGONISTEN
COMPOSES DE 6-(2-IMIDAZOLINYLAMINO)QUINOLINE UTILES EN TANT QU'AGONISTES DES ADRENOCEPTEURS ALPHA-2
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, (200173), One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
CUPPS, Thomas, Lee, 405 Pamela Drive, Oxford, OH 45056, (US)
MAURER, Peter, Julian, 11971 Cedarcreek Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45240, (US)
ARES, Jeff, 5949 Woodthrush Lane, West Chester, OH 45069, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Nargolwalla, Cyra et al (92341), Cabinet Plasseraud 84, rue d'Amsterdam, 75440 Paris Cedex 09, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 736020 A1 961009 (Basic)
EP 736020 B1 000426
WO 9516683 950622
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95904328 941215; WO 94US14293 941215

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 169343 931217; US 326564 941020
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07D-401/12; A61K-031/415; A61K-031/47
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200017	269
CLAIMS B	(German)	200017	256
CLAIMS B	(French)	200017	332
SPEC B	(English)	200017	5743
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			6600
Total word count - documents A + B			6600

23/3,AB/11 (Item 7 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00652921
PEPTIDYL DERIVATIVES AS INHIBITORS OF INTERLEUKIN-1-g(b) CONVERTING ENZYME
PEPTIDYLDERIVATE UND INHIBITOREN DES INTERLEUKIN-1-G(B)-KONVERTIERENDEN ENZYMS
DERIVES DE PEPTIDYLE UTILES COMME INHIBITEURS DE L'ENZYME CONVERTISSANT L'INTERLEUKINE-1-g(b)
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Merck & Co., Inc. (a New Jersey corp.), (200470), 126 East Lincoln Avenue , Rahway, N.J. 07065, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
CHAPMAN, Kevin, T., 1974 Duncan Drive, Scotch Plains, NJ 07076, (US)
MACCOSS, Malcolm, 48 Rose Court, Freehold, NJ 07728, (US)
MJALLI, Adnan, 285 Elm Avenue, Rahway, NJ 07065, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Cole, William Gwyn (29438), European Patent Department, Merck & Co., Inc., Terlings Park, Eastwick Road, Harlow, Essex CM20 2QR, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 627926 A1 941214 (Basic)
EP 627926 A1 970129
EP 627926 B1 980805
WO 9316710 930902
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93905939 930212; WO 93US1321 930212
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 839590 920221
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-038/00; C07K-005/02;
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9832	3356
CLAIMS B	(German)	9832	3066
CLAIMS B	(French)	9832	4914
SPEC B	(English)	9832	5190
Total word count - document A			0

Total word count - document B 16526
Total word count - documents A + B 16526

23/3,AB/12 (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00602058
New substituted azetidinones as anti-inflammatory and antidegenerative agents.
Substituierte Azetidinone als entzungdungshemmende und antidegenerative Wirkstoffe.
Azetidinones substituees comme agents anti-inflammatoires et antidegeneratifs.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
MERCK & CO. INC., (200479), 126, East Lincoln Avenue P.O. Box 2000, Rahway New Jersey 07065-0900, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
Doherty, James B., 1 Strawberry Hill Ct., Montvale, NJ 07645, (US)
Finke, Paul E., 34 Inwood Drive, Milltown, NJ 08850, (US)
Dorn, Conrad P., 972 Fernwood Avenue, Plainfield, NJ 07062, (US)
Maccoss, Malcolm, 48 Rose Court, Freehold, NJ 07729, (US)
Durette, Philippe L., 187 Pine Way, New Providence, NJ 07974, (US)
Mills, Sander G., 13A Woodbridge Terrace, Woodbridge, NJ 07095, (US)
Shah, Shrenik K., 25 Denise Court, Metuchen, NJ 08840, (US)
Lanza, Thomas J., 16 Dana Circle, Edison, NJ 08820, (US)
Sahoo, Soumya P., 5 Eagle Court, Old Bridge, NJ 08857, (US)
Hagmann, William K., 871 Shackamaxon Drive, Westfield, NJ 07090, (US)
Hale, Jeffrey J., 233 Hazel Avenue, Westfield, NJ 07090, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Thompson, John Dr. et al (62771), Merck & Co., Inc. European Patent Department Terlings Park Eastwick Road, Harlow, Essex CM20 2QR, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 595557 A1 940504 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93308421 931022;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 966800 921027; US 991838 921217
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07D-205/08; C07D-405/12; C07D-403/12; C07D-401/12; A61K-031/395;

ABSTRACT EP 595557 A1
Substituted azetidinones of the general Formula (I) which have been found to be potent elastase inhibitors and thereby useful anti-inflammatory and antidegenerative agents, (see image in original document) wherein
R(sub 4) is (a) (see image in original document) b) (see image in original document) where R(sub(x)) is carboxy
C(sub(1-6))alkyl,
benzyloxycarbonylC(sub(1-3))alkyl, or
t-butoxycarbonylC(sub(1-3))alkyl,
wherein
Q is a covalent bond or (see image in original document) Y is
(see image in original document) or
(see image in original document) or a covalent bond.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 87

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	3484
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	10911
Total word count - document A			14395
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			14395

23/3,AB/13 (Item 9 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00541310
Peptidyl derivatives as inhibitors of interleukin-1B converting enzyme
Peptidylderivate als Inhibitoren von Interleukin-1B-konvertierenden Enzymen
Derives peptidyliques comme inhibiteurs d'enzyme convertissant l'interleukine-1B
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Merck & Co., Inc., (200479), 126, East Lincoln Avenue P.O. Box 2000, Rahway New Jersey 07065-0900, (US), (applicant designated states: CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;NL)
INVENTOR:
Chapman, Kevin T., 1974 Duncan Drive, Scotch Plains, NJ 07076, (US)
Thornberry, Nancy A., 647 St. Marks Avenue, Westfield, NJ 07090, (US)
Bull, Herb G., 649 Maple Street, Westfield, NJ 07090, (US)
Weidner, Jeffrey R., 911 Cheryl Drive, Iselin, NJ 08830, (US)
Maccoss, Malcolm, 48 Rose Court, Freehold, NJ 07728, (US)
Mjalli, Adnan, M., 285 Elm Avenue, Rahway, NJ 07065, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Thompson, John Dr. et al (62771), Merck & Co., Inc. European Patent Department Terlings Park Eastwick Road, Harlow, Essex CM20 2QR, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 519748 A2 921223 (Basic)
EP 519748 A3 930505
EP 519748 B1 980902
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 92305670 920619;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 718892 910621; US 811157 911219; US 889555 920527
DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07K-005/04; C07C-233/47; C07C-233/51; A61K-038/55; C07D-307/32;

ABSTRACT EP 519748 A2
Novel peptidyl derivatives of formula I are found to be potent inhibitors of interleukin-1b converting enzyme (ICE). Compounds of formula I may be useful in the treatment of inflammatory or immune-based diseases of the lung and airways; central nervous system and surrounding membranes; the eyes and ears; joints, bones, and connective tissues; cardio-vascular system including the pericardium; the gastro-intestinal and urogenital systems; the skin and mucosal membranes. Compounds of formula I are also useful in treating the complications of infection (e.g., gram negative shock) and tumors in which IL 1 functions as an autocrine growth factor or as a mediator of cachexia. (see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 109
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9836	1159
CLAIMS B	(German)	9836	1092
CLAIMS B	(French)	9836	1484
SPEC B	(English)	9836	10839
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			14574
Total word count - documents A + B			14574

23/3,AB/14 (Item 10 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00313735
Flavor and fragrance enhancing enzymes
Geruchs- und Geschmacksverstarkende Enzyme
Enzymes pour fortifier la saveur et la fragance
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
YISSUM RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM , (266882), 46, Jabotinsky Street, P.O. Box 4279, Jerusalem 91042, (IL) , (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Shoseyov, Oded, 8, Gluskin Street, Rehovot, (IL)
Chet, Ilan, Shikun Ezrachi, Nes Ziona, (IL)
Bravdo, Ben-Ami, 11, Hankin Street, Rehovot, (IL)
Ikan, Raphael, 42, Hapalmach Street, Jerusalem, (IL)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Sheard, Andrew Gregory et al (50962), Kilburn & Strode 30, John Street, London WC1N 2DD, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 307071 A2 890315 (Basic)
EP 307071 A3 900124
EP 307071 B1 970514
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88305760 880624;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): IL 82980 870624
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12N-001/14; C12N-009/42; C12N-005/00; C12N-015/00; A23L-001/211; A23L-001/015; C12N-001/14; C12R-001/685

ABSTRACT EP 307071 A2
Enzymes of Aspergillus niger B1 are capable of enhancing flavour or fragrance of plants, plant extracts, or fermentation products. The enzymes include an anthocyanase, a tannase, and/or an endo-beta-glucosidase. The endo-beta-glucosidase is capable of hydrolysing a glucosyl bond in a glucosyl or glycosyl derivative of a flavour-important monoterpene.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 52

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1246
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB97	1121
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB97	1138
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB97	1273
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	9210
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB97	8735
Total word count - document A			10456

Total word count - document B 12267
Total word count - documents A + B 22723

23/3,AB/15 (Item 11 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00308337
Therapeutic preparations.
Therapeutische Praparate.
Preparations therapeutiques.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PLC, (200780), Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, London SW1P 3JF, (GB), (applicant designated states: CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI)
ICI PHARMA, (404231), Immeuble "Le Galien" B.P. 127 1 Rue des Chauffours, F-95022 Cergy Cedex, (FR), (applicant designated states: CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI)
INVENTOR:
Bruneau, Pierre Andre Raymond, 9 Rue des vignes, F-51500 Ludes, (FR)
Carey, Frank, 4 Croft Road, Wilmslow Cheshire, (GB)
Delvare, Christian Robert Ernest, 15 Rue Saint Nicaise, F-51100 Reims, (FR)
Gibson, Keith Hopkinson, 222 Prestbury Road, Macclesfield Cheshire, (GB)
McMillan, Rodger Martin, 36 Cambridge Road, Macclesfield Cheshire, (GB)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Smith, Stephen Collyer et al (43081), ICI Group Patents Services Dept. PO Box 6 Shire Park Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City Herts, AL7 1HD, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 284174 A1 880928 (Basic)
EP 284174 B1 920729
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88300281 880114;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): EP 87400122 870119; EP 87401798 870731
DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07D-231/56; C07D-401/06; C07D-405/06; C07D-409/06; C07D-401/10; C07D-403/06; C07D-417/06; C07D-403/12; C07D-405/12; C07D-401/12; C07D-413/06;

ABSTRACT EP 284174 A1
The invention concerns pharmaceutical compositions containing a 1,2-dihydro-3H-indazol-3-one derivative of the formula I (see image in original document) wherein Ra is hydrogen, halogeno, nitro, hydroxy, (2-6C)alkanoyloxy, (1-6C)alkyl, (1-6C)alkoxy, fluoro-(1-4C)alkyl, (2-6C)alkanoyl, amino, (1-6C)alkylamino, di-((1-4C)alkyl)amino, (2-6C)alkanoylamino or hydroxy-(1-6C)alkyl; Rb is hydrogen, halogeno, (1-6C)alkyl or (1-6C)alkoxy; and Y is a group of the formula -A(sup 1)-X-A(sup 2)-Q in which A(sup 1) is (1-6C)alkylene, (3-6C)alkenylene, (3-6C)alkynylene or cyclo(3-6C)alkylene, or A(sup 1) is phenylene; X is oxy, thio, sulphinyl, sulphonyl, imino, (1-6C)alkylimino, (1-6C)alkanoylimino, iminocarbonyl or phenylene, or X is a direct link to A(sup 2); A(sup 2) is (1-6C)alkylene, (3-6C)alkenylene or (3-6C)alkynylene or A(sup 2) is cyclo(3-6C)alkylene or is a direct link to Q, or the group A(sup 1)-X-A(sup 2) is a direct link to Q; or Y is (2-10)alkyl, (3-10C)alkenyl or (3-6C)alkynyl; and Q is aryl or heteroaryl.
The invention also provides novel 1,2-dihydro-3H-indazol-3-ones, processes for their production and the use of 1,2-dihydro-3H-indazol-3-one for the manufacture of medicaments for the

treatment of various allergic and inflammatory diseases.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 167

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	7117
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	3177
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	4279
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	18593
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			33166
Total word count - documents A + B			33166

23/3,AB/16 (Item 12 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00307871
Cyclosporin derivatives with modified "8-amino acid".
Cyclosporin-Derivate, die eine modifizierte Aminosaure auf Stellung 8 tragen.
Derives de cyclosporine avec un acide amine modifie en position 8.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
MERCK & CO. INC., (200479), 126, East Lincoln Avenue P.O. Box 2000, Rahway New Jersey 07065-0900, (US), (applicant designated states: CH;DE;FR;IT;LI;NL)
INVENTOR:
Patchett, Arthur A., 1090 Minisink Way, Westfield New Jersey 07090, (US)
White, Raymond F., 12 Becket Road, Englishtown New Jersey 07726, (US)
Goegelman, Robert T., 437 Academy Terrace, Linden New Jersey 07036, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Cole, William Gwyn (29438), European Patent Department Merck & Co., Inc. Terlings Park Eastwick Road, Harlow Essex CM20 2QR, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 373260 A1 900620 (Basic)
EP 373260 B1 940309
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88202845 881212;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): EP 88202845 881212
DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; FR; IT; LI; NL
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07K-007/64; A61K-037/02; C12P-021/04;

ABSTRACT EP 373260 A1
A new cyclosporin derivative with incorporated "8-(3-fluoro-D-alanine)" or "8-(2-deutero-3-fluoro-D-alanine)" has been isolated from the fermentation broth of incubating Tolypocladium inflatum MF5080 (NRRL 8044) with 3-fluoro-D-alanine or its 2-deuterated isomer respectively. The modified cyclosporins exhibit immunosuppressive properties.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 40

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	148
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	148
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	170
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	3413
Total word count - document A			0

Total word count - document B 3879
Total word count - documents A + B 3879

23/3,AB/17 (Item 13 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00208007
New 2,5-diaryl tetrahydrothiophenes and analogs thereof as PAF-antagonists.
2,5-Diaryl-tetrahydrothiophene und Analoga als PAF-entgegenwirkende Mittel.
2,5-Diaryl-tetrahydrothiophenes et analogues, en tant qu'antagonistes du FAP.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
MERCK & CO. INC., (200479), 126, East Lincoln Avenue P.O. Box 2000, Rahway New Jersey 07065, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Biftu, Tesfaye, 25 Victorian Drive, Old Bridge New Jersey 07885, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Abitz, Walter, Dr.-Ing. et al , Abitz, Morf, Gritschneder, Freiherr von Wittgenstein Postfach 86 01 09, D-8000 Munchen 86, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 217204 A1 870408 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 86112659 860912;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 776191 850913
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07D-333/16; C07D-409/04; A61K-031/38; A61K-031/44;
ABSTRACT EP 217204 A1
2,5-Diaryl tetrahydrothiophenes of formula: (see image in original document) or a sulfoxide or sulfone thereof are disclosed wherein R and R(sup 1) independently are
(a) hydrogen;
(b) lower alkyl or cycloalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms;
(c) haloloweralkyl;
(d) halo;
(e) COOH;
(f) CONR(sup 2)R(sup 3) wherein R(sup 2) and R(sup 3) independently represent C(sub(1-6)) alkyl and hydrogen;
(g) COOR(sup 2);
(h) loweralkenyl;
(i) COR(sup 2);
(j) -CH(sub 2)OR(sup 2);
(k) loweralkynyl;
(l) -CH(sub 2)NR(sup 2)R(sup 3);
(m) -CH(sub 2)SR(sup 2);
(n) =O; or
(o) -OR(sup 2);
Ar and Arl are the same or different from each other and are
(a) phenyl or substituted phenyl of formula (see image in original document) where R(sup 4)-R(sup 8) independently represent H, RO-, RS-, R(sup 2)SO, R(sup 2)SO(sub 2)-, CF(sub 3)O-, CF(sub 3)S-, CF(sub 3)SO-, CF(sub 3)SO(sub 2)-, R(sup 2)R(sup 3)N-, -NR(sup 2)-COR(sup 3), -OCONH(sub 2), -OCH(sub 2)CO(sub 2)R(sup 2), -SO(sub 2)NR(sup 2)R(sup 3), -CO(sub 2)R(sup 2), CONR(sup 2)R(sup 3), -CR(sup 2)R(sup 3)R(sup 4), -NR(sup 2)SO(sub 2)R(sup 3), COR(sup 2), NO(sub 2), or CN or R(sup 4)-R(sup 5), R(sup 5)-R(sup 6), R(sup 6)-R(sup 7) and R(sup 7)-R(sup 8) are joined together forming a bridge;

(b) pyrryl or substituted pyrryl;
(c) furyl or substituted furyl;
(d) pyridyl or substituted pyridyl;
(e) thiophene or substituted thiophene;
(f) cyclohexyl or substituted cyclohexyl; or
(g) pyrimidyl or substituted pyrimidyl salts thereof.
These compounds are found to be leukotriene inhibitors and potent and specific PAF (Platelet Activating Factor) antagonists.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 252

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1101
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	4404
Total word count - document A			5505
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			5505

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? e co=givauden roure

Ref    Items  Index-term
E1         1  CO=GIVAUDAN-ROURE SA
E2         0 *CO=GIVAUDEN ROURE
E3         1  CO=GIVECASH
E4         1  CO=GIVECASH COM
E5        25  CO=GIVEN
E6        21  CO=GIVEN IMAGING LTD
E7         1  CO=GIVEN PAUL
E8         4  CO=GIVENCHY
E9         1  CO=GIVENT
E10        1  CO=GIVENT ROGER ERICSSON AB
E11        1  CO=GIVENTIS
E12        1  CO=GIVENTIS GMBH

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? e co=givaudan roure

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E2         3  CO=GIVAUDAN LAVIROTTE
E3         0 *CO=GIVAUDAN ROURE
E4        83  CO=GIVAUDAN ROURE INTERNATIONAL S A
E5         6  CO=GIVAUDAN ROURE INTERNATIONAL SA
E6         2  CO=GIVAUDAN ROURE S A
E7        81  CO=GIVAUDAN SA
E8         1  CO=GIVAUDAN SPA
E9         1  CO=GIVAUDAN-ROURE SA
E10        1  CO=GIVECASH
E11        1  CO=GIVECASH COM
E12       25  CO=GIVEN

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S24         92   E4-E6 OR E9

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Ref    Items  Index-term
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E4        83  CS=GIVAUDAN ROURE INTERNATIONAL S A
E5         6  CS=GIVAUDAN ROURE INTERNATIONAL SA
E6         2  CS=GIVAUDAN ROURE S A
E7        81  CS=GIVAUDAN SA
E8         2  CS=GIVAUDON
E9         1  CS=GIVCIA
E10       20  CS=GIVE
E11        1  CS=GIVECASH
E12        1  CS=GIVECASH COM

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S25         91   E4-E6

? e pa=givaudan roure

Ref    Items  Index-term
E1         0 *PA=GIVAUDAN ROURE
E2        83  PA=GIVAUDAN ROURE INTERNATIONAL S A
E3         6  PA=GIVAUDAN ROURE INTERNATIONAL SA
E4         2  PA=GIVAUDAN ROURE S A
E5        81  PA=GIVAUDAN SA
E6         1  PA=GIVAUDAN+CIE
E7         3  PA=GIVAUDAN-ROURE
E8         1  PA=GIVAUDAN-ROURE-FLAVORS
E9         1  PA=GIVAUDAN-ROURE-INT.
E10        1  PA=GIVECASH
E11        1  PA=GIVECASH COM
E12       25  PA=GIVEN

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S26         96   E2-E4 OR E7-E9

Set      Items   Description
S24         92   E4-E6 OR E9
S25         91   E4-E6
S26         96   E2-E4 OR E7-E9
S27         97   S24 OR S25 OR S26
S28          0   S27 AND S2

S30          0   S27 AND S20


S31       1503   AU=(CHU, H? OR CHU H?)
S32      14307   AU=(LI, W? OR LI W?)
S33         10   S31 AND S32
S34         10   S31 AND S32
S35          0   S34 AND (FLAVOUR? OR FLAVOR?)
S36         10   S33 NOT (S18 OR S22)
S37          2   RD (unique items)
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 37/3,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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- Author(s)

01494727
IMPROVED i MYCOPLASMA HYOPNEUMONIAE /i BACTERIN VACCINE
VACCIN AMELIORE A BASE DE BACTERINE DE i MYCOPLASMA HYOPNEUMONIA /i
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Wyeth, (4088651), Five Giralda Farms, Madison, New Jersey 07940, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
*CHU, Hsien-Jue (Steve)"**, 1506 13th Avenue North, Fort Dodge, IA 50501, (US)
*LI, Wumin"**, 1519 Knollcrest Drive, Fort Dodge, IA 50501, (US)
XU, Zhichang, 2920 18th Avenue North, Fort Dodge, IA 50501, (US
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):
WO 2002049666 020627
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001990123 011211; WO 2001US47865 011211
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 256637 P 001219
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-039/02; A61K-039/116
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

37/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01401270
METHODS AND COMPOSITION FOR ORAL VACCINATION
VERFAHREN UND ZUSAMMNENSETZUNGEN FUR ORALE VAKZINIERUNG
METHODES ET COMPOSITION DESTINEES A UNE VACCINATION PAR VOIE ORALE
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
American Home Products Corporation, (201468), Five Giralda Farms, Madison, NJ 07940, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
*CHU, Hsien-Jue (Steve)"**, 1506 13th Avenue North, Fort Dodge, IA 50501, (US)
*LI, Wumin"**, 1519 Knollcrest Drive, Fort Dodge, IA 68506, (US
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):
WO 200202139 020110
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001948685 010622; WO 2001US20155 010622
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 215359 P 000630
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-039/02; A61K-039/12; A61P-031/00
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
? log y
07jan03 11:16:22 User219783 Session D1901.2

08jan03 12:41:08 User219783 Session D1902.1

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SYSTEM:OS  -DIALOG OneSearch
  File  35:Dissertation Abs Online  1861-2003/Dec
        (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
  File  65:Inside Conferences  1993-2003/Jan W1
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        (c) 2002 INIST/CNRS
  File 266:FEDRIP  2002/Nov
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*File 357: File is now current.  See HELP NEWS 357.
Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, etc. See HELP ALERT.
  File 113:European R&D Database  1997
        (c)1997 Reed-Elsevier(UK)Ltd All rts reserv
*File 113: This file is closed (no updates)

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Set     Items   Description
S1         83   AU=(CHU, H? OR CHU H? OR LI, W? OR LI W?) AND (FLAVOR? OR -
             FLAVOUR?)
S2          8   S1 AND (ANTIGEN? OR RHUSIOPATH? OR VACCIN? OR IMMUNIS? OR -
             IMMUNIZ?)

 2/9/1     (Item 1 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)
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14663823  Document Delivery Available: 0001778431
ISSN: 0027-8424
JOURNAL: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED
        STATES OF AMERICA , 2002
   (TABLE OF CONTENTS RECORD)
  (The Complete Table of Contents now Available in Format 19)


 2/9/2     (Item 2 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)
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14010875
ISSN: 0027-8424
JOURNAL: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED
        STATES OF AMERICA , 2002
   (TABLE OF CONTENTS RECORD)
  (The Complete Table of Contents now Available in Format 19)


 2/9/3     (Item 3 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)
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13618537
ISSN: 1063-651X
JOURNAL: PHYSICAL REVIEW E , 2002
(TABLE OF CONTENTS RECORD)
(The Complete Table of Contents now Available in Format 19)

2/9/4 (Item 4 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)

13573823
ISSN: 0022-1767
JOURNAL: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY , 2002
(TABLE OF CONTENTS RECORD)
(The Complete Table of Contents now Available in Format 19)

2/9/5 (Item 5 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)

12834040
ISSN: 0370-2693
JOURNAL: PHYSICS LETTERS B , 2001
(TABLE OF CONTENTS RECORD)
(The Complete Table of Contents now Available in Format 19)

2/9/6 (Item 6 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)

12273017
ISSN: 0091-6749
JOURNAL: JOURNAL OF ALLERGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY , 2000
(TABLE OF CONTENTS RECORD)
(The Complete Table of Contents now Available in Format 19)

2/9/7 (Item 7 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)

12155565
ISSN: 0027-8424
JOURNAL: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA , 2000
(TABLE OF CONTENTS RECORD)
(The Complete Table of Contents now Available in Format 19)

2/9/8 (Item 8 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)

12081741
ISSN: 0027-8424

JOURNAL: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA , 2000
(TABLE OF CONTENTS RECORD)
(The Complete Table of Contents now Available in Format 19)
? log y

vaccine (DIM) reduced testis weight, size and development compared to controls or piglets given i.m. monomer **vaccine** (MON, Vaxstrate). Testosterone in serum was also reduced by DIM. Bioassay in rat pituitary cells showed the production of GnRF-neutralizing antibodies. Androstenone in fat was reduced by DIM. Immunocastration with a modified GnRF peptide is feasible. The biggest advantage is the lack of need for expensive or cumbersome laboratory determination of boar taint at the slaughterline, as success of **immunization** can be evaluated by estimation of the testis size by eye or palpation. (conference paper).

ABEX 15 Male piglets received DIM, MON or vehicle at 10 and 18 wk-old. All controls had normal testis weight (287 g). All given DIM showed reduced weight (22 g) and very small size. MON gave weights of 7, 13, 75, 134 and 325 g. DIM severely affected tubule diameter and spermatogenic epithelium. Controls showed continuous increase in testis size. DIM gave slower growth, with regression after booster. Results were intermediate with MON. Serum testosterone was always detectable in controls (2-15 nmol/l), detectable (over 0.7 nmol/l) in MON piglets with large or intermediate size testes and undetectable in those with small testes, and detectable up to 8 wk after **vaccination** but then undetectable in DIM piglets. In further experiments involving 258 treated and 41 control piglets, modifications in **antigen**, coupling procedure and vehicle were studied. 5 DIM treated pigs had very low testis weights (22.6 g) and undetectable testosterone. Antibody titers against DIM were higher than control (2.6-3.5 at 1:400-1:3000 dilution vs. 2.2 at 1:150). In cultured rat pituitary cells, control sera did not affect GnRF-stimulated LH production, while it was reduced 30-80% by sera from DIM pigs. In fat, boars with testes over 100 g showed variable androstenone levels (0.2-5 ug/g), but none was detectable where testes were under 100 g.

L15 ANSWER 23 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-163709 [20] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-075291
TITLE: Whitened egg yolk with specific antibody - prepd. by feeding fodder free from carotenoid to **immunised** hen.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D13 D16 D21
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TAIC) TAIYO KAGAKU KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 04103539	A	19920406	(199220)*		10

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 04103539	A	JP 1990-223061	19900824

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1990-223061 19900824
AN 1992-163709 [20] WPIDS

AB JP 04103539 A UPAB: 19931006
Whitened egg yolk with specific antibody (I) is obtd. from eggs laid by a hen which has been **immunised** by **antigen** beforehand.

Also new are the prepn. of (I) by feeding fodder without carotenoid to the **immunised** hen, and the compsn. contg. the specific antibody such as fodder, food, cosmetics, and medical prods.

Pref., the **antigen** is an infectious **antigen** , e.g., dental caries including bacteria such as Streptococcus mutans, diarrhoea bacteria, e.g. rotavirus, adenovirus, Salmonella, cholera vibrio, and Campylobacter, influenza virus, pimple bacteria, and Trichophyton.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The whitened egg yolk does not have yellow colour, which is characteristic to egg yolk, animal odour, or **flavour**; therefore, a compsn. with a specific antibody can be prepd. directly without purificn. of the antibody. It does not decrease the original colour, smell, and taste of the mixing prod. (0/1)
0/1

L15 ANSWER 24 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-309478 [38] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-137419
TITLE: Specific egg yolk antibody - obtd. by supercritical gas extn. of egg yolk of hens **immunised** with particular **antigen**.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D13 D16 D21
INVENTOR(S): HATTA, H; INOUE, H; KIM, M; NISHIMOTO, K; TSUDA, K; YAMAMOTO, T
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHKJ) RES DEV CORP JAPAN; (TAIC) TAIYO KAGAKU KK; (SHKJ) SHINGIJUTSU JIGYODAN
COUNTRY COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 503293	A1	19920916	(199238)*	EN	12
R: DE DK FR GB IT NL					
CA 2061134	A	19920817	(199245)		
JP 06128298	A	19940510	(199423)		13
EP 503293	B1	19981230	(199905)	EN	
R: DE DK FR GB IT NL					
DE 69228016	E	19990211	(199912)		
JP 3195631	B2	20010806	(200147)		13

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 503293	A1	EP 1992-102325	19920212
CA 2061134	A	CA 1992-2061134	19920213
JP 06128298	A	JP 1991-359268	19911229
EP 503293	B1	EP 1992-102325	19920212
DE 69228016	E	DE 1992-628016	19920212
		EP 1992-102325	19920212
JP 3195631	B2	JP 1991-359268	19911229

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
DE 69228016	E	Based on	EP 503293
JP 3195631	B2	Previous Publ.	JP 06128298

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1991-109010 19910216; JP 1991-359268 19911229

AN 1992-309478 [38] WPIDS

AB EP 503293 A UPAB: 19931113

A specific egg yolk antibody is claimed which has antibody activity against a particular **antigen**, produced by a process comprising supercritical gas extn. from an egg yolk of hens **immunised** with the particular **antigen**.

Also claimed is a process for producing a specific egg yolk antibody, comprising (a) powdering an egg yolk of hens **immunised** with a particular **antigen**, (b) defatting by supercritical gas extn,, and opt. (c) extracting an egg yolk water-soluble protein in the defatted egg yolk powder with a buffer and purifying the egg yolk antibody in the extract by salting-out. The supercritical gas is pref. supercritical CO2 gas.

USE/ADVANTAGE - By the supercritical gas extn. lipid and other impurities are extracted from the egg yolk. The method effectively extracts and eliminates the characteristic **flavour**, odour, colour and other features of egg yolk to obtain the egg yolk antibody in high purity and high yield with almost no loss of antibody activity. The antibody can be added to foods for passive **immunisation**. It can also be used in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, for livestock/cultured fish feed and animal drugs and in materials for research reagents and clinical examination reagents. The egg yolk antibody has good oxidation stability during storage and excellent fluidity for food processing. In addn., useful lipids such as phosphatidylcholine and phosphatidylinositol are obtd. using the process.

Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 25 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-61120 VETU

TITLE: Active **Immunization** Against the Boar Taint Androstenone. II. **Immunization** with an **Antigen** Produced from Heterogenic Androstenone Derivative.
(Az Ivari Szagert Felelos Androsztenon Elleni Aktiv **Immunizacio** kan Sertesesben. II. **Immunizacio** Testidegen Androsztenonszarmazekbol Eloallitott Antigennel)

AUTHOR: Hazas Z; Horn P; Feher T; Sandor E; Hackler L; Schneider G

LOCATION: Kaposvar, Hung.

SOURCE: Magy.Allatorv.Lapja (47, No. 11, 590-96, 1992) 3 Fig. 4 Tab. 10 Ref.
CODEN: MGALA5

AVAIL. OF DOC.: Denes major 2, Kaposvar, H-7401, Hungary.

LANGUAGE: Hungarian

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT

AN 1993-61120 VETU

AB I.m. **immunization** with the heterogenic androstenone (AS) derivative 16-hydroxymethyl 5-alpha-androst-16-en 16-hemisuccinyl oxymethyl-BSA during the fattening period had no appreciable effect on the serum AS concentration although it did increase the serum testosterone (TS) concentration and the TS:AS concentration ratio during the fattening period and after the slaughter of 29 young boars when these **immunized** animals were compared with a control group of 12 nonimmunized ones. **Immunization** had little effect on fat AS concentrations at the time of slaughtering, these tissue AS levels remaining almost 10x higher than the corresponding serum AS levels. Finally, **immunization** had no appreciable effect on the boar taint status of meat.

ABEX 29 Fattening KA-HYB boars were given i.m. injections of the heterogenic AS derivative (0.5 mg **antigen** at 1:1 in complete Freund adjuvant) at age 60 and 74 days. 12 Control animals were not injected with the derivative. The fattening period was then continued up to a live weight of 105 kg, at which point the animals were slaughtered. Relevant hormone concentrations were monitored (via RIA) during fattening and at the time of slaughter. The presence of boar taint in slaughtered pigs was assessed by an organoleptic evaluation of the meat during a boiling test. **Immunization** had no appreciable effect on the serum AS concentration during fattening and after slaughter (10.85-31.67 vs. control 7.37-37.34 nM). However, it did increase the serum TS concentration (3.56-42.6 vs. control 4.77-36.65 nM). In consequence, **immunization** also increased the serum TS:AS concentration ratio. **Immunization** had little effect on the fat AS concentration at the time of slaughter (2790 vs. control 3770 nmol/kg). Finally, it had no appreciable effect on the boar taint status of meat.

L15 ANSWER 26 OF 28 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89145280 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89145280 PubMed ID: 3265791
TITLE: Behaviorally conditioned suppression of murine T-cell dependent but not T-cell independent antibody responses.
AUTHOR: Schulze G E; Benson R W; Paule M G; Roberts D W
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacodynamics Branch, National Center for Toxicological Research, Jefferson, AR 72079.
SOURCE: PHARMACOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY AND BEHAVIOR, (1988 Aug) 30 (4) 859-65.
Journal code: 0367050. ISSN: 0091-3057.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198904
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900306
Last Updated on STN: 19900306
Entered Medline: 19890404

AB The aversive and immunosuppressive effects of cyclophosphamide (CY, 250 mg/kg IP), an unconditioned stimulus (UCS), were paired with the presentation of a novel saccharine **flavored** drinking solution (SAC), a conditioned stimulus (CS), in female Balb/c mice. The objective was to determine the temporal relationship between presentation of the CS (SAC) and **immunization** with sheep red blood cell (SRBCs), a T-cell dependent **antigen**, and

type III pneumococcal polysaccharide (S3), a T-cell independent **antigen**, on subsequent antibody responses. Reexposure to the CS or UCS occurred on days -4, -2, 0, +2, or +4 relative to **immunization**. Primary antibody responses in each group were measured six days following **immunization**. A strong association between the CS and the UCS developed, producing **flavor** aversions as evidenced by decreased SAC consumption. CY administration by itself consistently suppressed both types of antibody responses. CS presentation (i.e., SAC) had no significant effect on anti-S3 antibody response. However, the anti-SRBC response was significantly depressed following CS exposure. Exposure to the CS only on days -4 or +2 relative to **immunization** resulted in statistically significant suppression of antibody response to SRBC's while exposure on days -2, 0, and +4 resulted in anti-SRBC antibody suppression that did not reach significance. These results support the hypothesis that conditioning of antibody responses is relatively specific for T-cell dependent **antigens**, and that the timing of CS presentation relative to **immunization** is important in conditioning a suppression of antibody responses.

L15 ANSWER 27 OF 28 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986-306762 [47] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1986-132815
TITLE: Semi-permeable micro-compartment structures - comprising peripheral membrane made of polar proteinaceous macromolecules.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 C03 D13 D16 P33
INVENTOR(S): BEN-SASSON, S; BENSASSON, S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (RAFA) RAFA LAB LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 16
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 202017	A	19861120	(198647)*	EN	27
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE					
AU 8655702	A	19861016	(198648)		
JP 62023436	A	19870131	(198710)		
ZA 8602726	A	19861014	(198712)		
IL 74838	A	19881230	(198906)		
EP 202017	B	19911016	(199142)		
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE					
DE 3681960	G	19911121	(199148)		
CA 1307982	C	19920929	(199245)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 202017	A	EP 1986-302590	19860408
AU 8655702	A	AU 1986-55702	19860407
JP 62023436	A	JP 1986-79330	19860408
ZA 8602726	A	ZA 1986-2726	19860411
CA 1307982	C	CA 1986-506051	19860408

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: IL 1985-74838 19850408; IL 1986-77724 19860128

AN 1986-306762 [47] WPIDS
AB EP 202017 A UPAB: 19930922
Semipermeable microcompartment is artificially prepd. by reassembly of proteinaceous macromolecules (I) a layer of which form a peripheral membrane. Each (I) contains a hydrophilic moiety and a hydrophobic moiety. In the membrane, most of the hydrophilic moieties are oriented outwardly and the hydrophobic moieties are oriented inwardly towards the interior of the micro-compartment. The ease in which (I) is synthetic and is prepd. by attachment of a hydrophilic polymer to a hydro-phobic residue, is also claimed. Otherwise (I) may be protein, glycolipid and/or glycoprotein.

Pref. the microcompartment is spherical (pref. of overall dia. 0.1-100 microns and wall thickness 100-1000 angstroms) and fits into the central space of an annular disc.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Unlike liposomes, the microcompartments are very stable. They are resistant to mild detergents and can be preserved in a lyophilised state, so that on resuspension they can resume their full activity, while retaining the selective permeability of the peripheral fabric. The micro-compartments may be used to entrap various insoluble materials. Examples are magnetic particles (useful as analytical tools), hormones receptors (useful in assays), **antigens**, antibodies, or enzymes or apo-enzymes. They may be used as drug delivery systems for targetting e.g. antibacterial, antifungal, antiparasitic, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, analgesic, local anaesthetic, narcotic, anti-depressant, central or peripheral nervous system drugs. They may also be used to enclose **vaccines**, interleukin, leukotriene, herbicides, fungicides, acaricides, insecticides, or growth controlling agents. In an embodiment, the membrane is composed of an edible material and encloses a foodstuff or food **flavouring**.
0/8
ABEQ EP 202017 B UPAB: 19930922
A semipermeable microcompartment which is artificially prepared by reassembly of proteinaceous macromolecules and which is defined by a peripheral membrane consisting substantially of a layer of said macromolecules, each of which comprises a relatively hydrophilic moiety and a relatively hydrophobic moiety and wherein the majority of such macromolecules forming the membrane are disposed with their relatively hydrophilic moities orientated outwardly from the microcompartment and their relatively hydrophobic moieties orientated inwardly towards the interior of the microcompartment.

L15 ANSWER 28 OF 28 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:139275 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2003 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA10318147151D
TITLE: **Immunization** against bacteria causing periodontal diseases
AUTHOR(S): Kiyoshige, Tatsuo; Kikuchi, Yasuo; Takazoe, Ichiro; Okuda, Katsuji
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Lion Corp.
PATENT INFORMATION: DE 3447343 A1 11 Jul 1985
SOURCE: (1985) Ger. Offen., 30 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX.
COUNTRY: JAPAN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS

OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1985:547151
LANGUAGE: German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20021112

AB An oral agent for **immunization** of mammals contains antibodies to an **antigen** of Bacteroides gingivalis and its pilus and capsule fractions. The antibodies are sepd. from an antiserum or milk. Thus, B. gingivalis 381 was cultured in a Todd-Hewitt broth contg. hemin and menadione washed with pH 7.4 phosphate buffer, and pili or capsules were isolated or the whole cells were treated with H2CO to obtain **antigens**, which were used to **immunize** rabbits, pregnant goats, or other mammals. Antibodies were obtained from goat milk by s.c. injection of 2-mo-pregnant goats with complete Freund's adjuvant and 500 mg whole cells, repeating the injections at 21 and 28 days. Antibody prodn. was increased by oral administration of 500 mg cells 24 days after the initial treatment. Milk was collected, centrifuged 1 h at 15,000 rpm, and the intermediate layer was collected and salted out with 50% (NH4)2SO4 and dialyzed to obtain antibodies. A toothpaste contg. CaHPO4 50, glycerin 20, Na CM-cellulose 1, Na lauryl sulfate 1.5, Na lauryl sarcosinate 0.5, **flavoring** 1.0, Na saccharin 0.1, dextranase 0.01, and H2O to 100% was mixed with 0.1 or 0.2% goat anti-whole cell serum and 0.01% chlorhexidine gluconate. The antibodies inhibited the growth of B. gingivalis in the mouth of hamsters.

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:24:41 ON 07 JAN 2003
L3 111 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (FLAVOUR? OR FLAVOR?) AND (ANTIGEN OR RHUSIOPATH? OR VACCIN? OR IMMUNIS? OR IMMUNIZ?)
L19 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND (DOG OR CAT OR FELINE OR CANINE OR PIG OR PIGLET OR HOG OR PORCINE OR SWINE OR CATUS OR FAMILIARIS)
L20 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND ADMIN?

L21 5 L20 NOT L2

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:31526 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:101090
TITLE: Methods for treating rheumatic diseases using a soluble CTLA4 molecule
INVENTOR(S): Cohen, Robert; Carr, Suzette; Hagerty, David; Peach, Robert J.; Becker, Jean-Claude
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 128 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002002638	A2	20020110	WO 2001-US21204	20010702

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH,

CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-215913P P 20000703

AB The present invention relates to compns. and methods for treating rheumatic disease by **administering** to a subject, sol. CTLA4 mols. that block endogenous B7 mols. from binding their ligands. The sol. CTLA4 mutant mols. are CTLA4Ig, L104EIg, L104EA29YIg, L104EA29LIg, L104EA29TIg, and L104EA29WIg. The compns. may also comprise an immunosuppressive agent, e.g. corticosteroids, nonsteroid antiinflammatory drugs, cyclosporin prednisone, azathioprine, methotrexate, TNF.alpha. antagonists, infliximab, biol. agent targeting an inflammatory cytokine, hydroxychloroquine, sulphasalazopryine, gold salts, etanercept, and anakinra.

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:300514 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:331617
TITLE: Oil-in-water emulsion compositions for polyfunctional active ingredients
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Feng-jing; Patel, Mahesh V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lipocine, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001028555	A1	20010426	WO 2000-US28835	20001018

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002107265	A1	20020808	US 1999-420159	19991018

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-420159 A 19991018

AB Pharmaceutical oil-in-water emulsions for delivery of polyfunctional active ingredients with improved loading capacity, enhanced stability, and reduced irritation and local toxicity are described. Emulsions include an aq. phase, an oil phase comprising a structured triglyceride, and an emulsifier. The structured triglyceride of the oil phase is substantially free of triglycerides having three medium chain (C6-C12) fatty acid moieties, or a combination of a long chain

triglyceride and a polarity-enhancing polarity modifier. The present invention also provides methods of treating an animal with a polyfunctional active ingredient, using dosage forms of the pharmaceutical emulsions. For example, an emulsion was prepd., with cyclosporin A as the polyfunctional active ingredient dissolved in an oil phase including a structured triglyceride (Captex 810D) and a long chain triglyceride (safflower oil). The compn. contained (by wt.) cyclosporin A 1.0, Captex 810D 5.0, safflower oil 5.0, BHT 0.02, egg phospholipid 2.4, dimyristoylphosphatidyl glycerol 0.2, glycerol 2.25, EDTA 0.01, and water up to 100%, resp.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:136991 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:198075
TITLE: Triglyceride-free compositions and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): Patel, Mahesh V.; Chen, Feng-Jing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lipocine, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 113 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001012155	A1	20010222	WO 2000-US18807	20000710
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6309663	B1	20011030	US 1999-375636	19990817
EP 1210063	A1	20020605	EP 2000-947184	20000710
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
US 2001024658	A1	20010927	US 2000-751968	20001229
US 6458383	B2	20021001		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-375636 A 19990817
WO 2000-US18807 W 20000710

AB The present invention relates to triglyceride-free pharmaceutical compns., pharmaceutical systems, and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic therapeutic agents. The compns. and systems include an absorption enhancing carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of at least two surfactants, at least one of which is hydrophilic. A hydrophilic therapeutic agent can be incorporated into the compn., or can be co-**administered** with the compn. as part of a pharmaceutical system. The invention also provides

methods of treatment with hydrophilic therapeutic agents using these compns. and systems. For example, when a compn. contg. Cremophor RH40 0.30, Arlacel 186 0.20, Na taurocholate 0.18, and propylene glycol 0.32 g, resp., was used, the relative absorption of PEG 4000 as a model macromol. drug was enhanced by 991%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:711040 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:187874
TITLE: Pharmacological study and application to food of mint **flavor**-antibacterial and antiallergic principles
AUTHOR(S): Arakawa, Tsutomu; Osawa, Kenji
CORPORATE SOURCE: Food Material Section, Central Laboratory, Lotte Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Aroma Research (2000), 1(1), 20-23
CODEN: ARREFJ; ISSN: 1345-4722
PUBLISHER: Fureguransu Janaru Sha
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB The antibacterial activities of peppermint oil and its constituents against enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O157:H7 were examd. Peppermint oil and 15 constituents, namely, l-menthol, menthone and neomenthol had antibactericidal effect at concns. above 400 .mu.g/mL in culture medium. In PBS, neomenthol was the most potent bactericide and killed E. coli O157:H7 within only one hour at concns. above 200 .mu.g/mL. The anti-allergic effects of peppermint oil and its constituents were investigated in Type I allergic reactions, l-menthol, menthone and 1,8-cineole suppressed **antigen**-induced histamine release from rat peritoneal mast cells. Oral **administration** of 1,8-cineole inhibited passive cutaneous anaphylaxis (PCA) of guinea **pigs**. Peppermint oil, l-menthol, menthone and 1,8-cineole suppressed PCA when i.p. injected. The clin. efficacy of chewing gums in allergic rhinitis (pollenosis) were compared. The peppermint gums enriched with l-menthol, 1,8-cineole, geraniol or citronellol were more effective on rhinitis symptoms than were non-**flavored** gum and normal peppermint **flavored** gum.

L21 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:591498 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:322515
TITLE: Compositions and systems for oral **administration** of food or pharmaceutical products to animals
INVENTOR(S): Derrieu, Guy; Raynier, Bernard; Pougnas, Jean-Luc; Castelli, Luc
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratories Virbac, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9508931	A1	19950406	WO 1994-FR1120	19940927
W: AU, CA, JP, NZ, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2710500	A1	19950407	FR 1993-11449	19930927
FR 2710500	B1	19951201		
AU 9477864	A1	19950418	AU 1994-77864	19940927
AU 680693	B2	19970807		
EP 725570	A1	19960814	EP 1994-928435	19940927
EP 725570	B1	19980708		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, GB, IT, NL				
JP 09503914	T2	19970422	JP 1994-510143	19940927
AT 167984	E	19980715	AT 1994-928435	19940927
US 6010720	A	20000104	US 1996-615285	19960522
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1993-11449	19930927
			WO 1994-FR1120	19940927

AB Compns. and systems for oral **administration** of food or pharmaceutical products to animals are disclosed. The compns. comprise (a) from 3% to 20% by wt. of at least one water-insol. polymer selected from the polyamides and ethylene copolymers; (b) from 35% to 60% by wt. of lipidic substances, at least one of these lipidic substances being solid at room temp., the m.p. of the solid lipidic substance(s) being lower than that of the polymer(s); (c) from 5% to 45% of at least one palatable substance; (d) from 0% to 50% of another suitable complementary ingredient. Said compn. can be obtained by (1) melting of the solid lipidic substances at a temp. lower than the m.p. of the polymer(s), and (2) mixing of the polymer(s) and the other constituents at the same temp. as for (1). A carrier compn. for **vaccines** contained paraffin 20, beef fat 30, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer 10, fish powder 30, and fish **flavors** 10%.

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, PHIC, PHIN, TOXCENTER, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETU, VETB' ENTERED AT 10:30:34 ON 07 JAN 2003)

L22 27 S L20
L23 23 S L22 NOT L14
L24 17 DUP REM L23 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 17 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-148002 [19] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-045991
TITLE: Composition useful for treating rheumatic disease and immune system disorders e.g. diabetes mellitus, graft-related disease, good pasture's syndrome, comprises soluble cytotoxic T lymphocyte A4 mutant molecule.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 B05 D16
INVENTOR(S): BECKER, J; CARR, S; COHEN, R; HAGERTY, D; PEACH, R J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 96
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG

WO 2002002638 A2 20020110 (200219)* EN 128
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2001073174 A 20020114 (200237)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002002638	A2	WO 2001-US21204	20010702
AU 2001073174	A	AU 2001-73174	20010702

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001073174	A	Based on	WO 200202638

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-215913P 20000703
AN 2002-148002 [19] WPIDS
AB WO 200202638 A UPAB: 20020321
NOVELTY - A pharmaceutical composition (I) comprising a soluble cytotoxic T lymphocyte **antigen** 4 (CTLA4) mutant molecule (II) and a carrier for treating rheumatic disease, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a kit comprising soluble (II) for treating rheumatoid arthritis.

ACTIVITY - Antirheumatic; Antiarthritic; Analgesic; Dermatological; Antiinflammatory; Antidiabetic; Immunosuppressive; Neuroprotective; Antiulcer; Antipsoriatic; Cytostatic; Nephrotropic; Thyromimetic; Antianemic.

L104EA29YIg was tested for antirheumatic and antiarthritic activity. A total of 214 patients, including 54 males and 160 females were randomized into groups of 25 to 32 patients per treatment group. 32 patients received a placebo, 92 received L104EA29YIg, and 90 received CTLA4Ig. The patients who followed protocol guidelines and did not discontinue before day 57 received a total of 4 intravenous infusions, one infusion each on days 1, 15, 29 and 57. All patients were evaluated on days 1, 15, 29, 43, 57, 71 and 85. The doses **administered** included 0.5, 2.0, or 10.0 mg/kg of L104EA29YIg (denoted as LEA.5, LEA2 and LEA10) or of CTLA4Ig (denoted as CTLA.5, CTLA2 and CTLA10). Patients were evaluated for baseline symptoms of disease activity prior to and after receiving any infusions. These baseline evaluations included joint swelling, joint tenderness, inflammation, morning stiffness, disease activity, especially soluble interleukin (IL)-2r and C-reactive protein levels. Results showed that the percent of patients having reduced swollen and tender joint counts compared to the patients having no response to treatment with CTLA4Ig, L104EA29YIg, or placebo, and the therapeutic response appeared to be dose-dependent. After treatment, soluble IL-2r levels were -2 %, -10 %, and -22 % for CTLA4IG and -4 %, -18 %, and -32 % for L104EA29YIg at 0.5, 20.0 and 10.0 mg/kg respectively, compared to +3 % for the placebo. C-reactive protein levels were +12 %, -15 % and -32 % for

CTLA4Ig and +47 %, -33 % and -47 % for L104EA29YIg at 0.5, 2.0 and 10.0 mg/kg respectively, compared to +20 % for the placebo.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inhibits the binding of B7 molecule to CTLA4 and/or CD28 on T cells; T-cell/B7-positive cell interactions blocker (claimed).

USE - (I) is useful for treating rheumatic disease especially rheumatoid arthritis; and for inducing a pathophysiological change associated with rheumatic disease which is reduced structural damage in a subject which is a human, monkey, ape, **dog**, **cat**, cow, horse, rabbit, mouse, or rat, where (I) specifically binds to a B7 molecule. The method further **administering** an immunosuppressive agent such as corticosteroids, nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs, cyclosporin prednisone, azathioprine, methotrexate, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha blockers or antagonists, inflixamib, hydroxychloroquine, sulphasalazine, gold salts, etanercept, or anakinra, and for alleviating a symptom associated with a rheumatic disease from joint swelling, pain, tenderness, morning stiffness, structural damage; an elevated level of serum C-reactive protein, soluble interleukin (IL)-2r, soluble ICAM-1, soluble E-selection and erythrocyte sedimentation rate. (All claimed). (I) optionally with other pharmaceutical agents is useful for treating immune system disorder which include autoimmune diseases e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, Addison's disease, diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, Sjogren's syndrome, scleroderma, sympathetic ophthalmia; graft-related disease e.g. graft-versus-host disease; immunoproliferative diseases e.g. psoriasis, T cell lymphoma, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, pernicious anemia, good pasture's syndrome.

Dwg.0/33

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 17 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-381840 [41] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-299024 [26]; 2001-580088 [60]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-107628
TITLE: Proanthocyanidin composition extracted from **Vaccinium** useful in pharmaceutical compositions for preventing or treating urogenital infection.
DERWENT CLASS: B04
INVENTOR(S): MICKELSEN, J N; MICKELSEN, R A; WALKER, E B
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MICK-I) MICKELSEN J N; (MICK-I) MICKELSEN R A; (WALK-I) WALKER E B
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2002028260	A1	20020307	(200241)*		30

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002028260	A1	Div ex	US 1999-391308	19990907
		Div ex	US 2001-822710	20010330
			US 2001-920511	20010801

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 2002028260 A1	Div ex	US 6210681

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-391308 19990907; US 2001-822710 20010330; US 2001-920511 20010801

AN 2002-381840 [41] WPIDS

CR 2001-299024 [26]; 2001-580088 [60]

AB US2002028260 A UPAB: 20020701

NOVELTY - A proanthocyanidin composition (I) comprising purified form of at least one proanthocyanidin compound with a peak located at about 95 parts per million (ppm) on 13C NMR, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) preparing (M1) a proanthocyanidin extract with a peak located at 95 ppm on 13C NMR involves:

(a) homogenizing plant material in an aqueous extraction solvent which comprises water (10 - 30%), acetone (10 - 70%), methanol (5 - 60%) and ascorbic acid (0.05 - 0.2%) to prepare a first extract;

(b) clarifying the first extract and obtaining a supernatant fraction;

(c) removing solvent from the supernatant fraction to obtain a residue and suspending the residue in distilled water to obtain an aqueous residue solution;

(d) purifying the aqueous residue solution further by either:

(i) applying the aqueous residue solution to reverse phase lipophilic chromatography material equilibrated in distilled water and successively washing the lipophilic chromatography material with a distilled water to remove sugars, an aqueous methanol (15%) to remove acids and an acidified methanol (100%) to elute polyphenolic compounds, and then removing solvent from the polyphenolic compounds to obtain a first dried fraction; or

(ii) extracting the aqueous residue solution with a non-polar extraction solvent, recovering the aqueous phase and removing solvent from the aqueous phase to obtain a second dried fraction;

(e) suspending the first or second dried fraction in an aqueous ethanol (50%) to obtain an ethanol solution, applying the ethanol solution to mixed hydrophilic-lipophilic chromatography material equilibrated in an aqueous ethanol (50%), and washing the mixed hydrophilic-lipophilic chromatography material with aqueous ethanol (50%) to remove non-proanthocyanidin polyphenolic compounds; and

(f) eluting the hydrophilic-lipophilic chromatography material with an aqueous acetone (70%) to obtain the proanthocyanidin extract;

(2) preventing or treating (M2)a urogenital infection in a mammal involves **administering** a pharmaceutical composition, which contains carrier in combination with at least one of:

(a) purified plant proanthocyanidin extracts (A1) inhibiting agglutination of P-type E. coli;

(b) proanthocyanidin compounds (A2) inhibiting agglutination of P-type E. coli where the polymer comprises at least two flavanoid monomer units;

(c) proanthocyanidin compounds (A3) consisting of an average of from at least 4 - 7 (preferably 4 - 6) epicatechin flavanoid units;

(d) proanthocyanidin compounds (A4) consisting of 4 - 12 epicatechin flavanoid units, where each unit is linked to the next by a B-type interflavanoid bond between C4 and C8 or between C4 and C6 of the units; or

(e) proanthocyanidin polymers (A5) inhibiting agglutination of P-type E. coli; where

(f) In (A2) and (A3) at least two of the units are linked together by an A-type interflavanoid linkage by bonds between C4 and C8 and between the C2 and the oxygen of C7 of the units and the remainder of any units are linked to each other by a B-type interflavanoid bond between C4 and C8 or between C4 and C6 of the units;

(3) food composition (II) comprises a carrier in combination with at least one of (A1), (A2), (A3), (A4) or (A5);

(4) reducing (M3) the pathogenicity of P-type E. coli in the digestive tracts of an animal involves **administering** the food composition to reduce the detectable number of P-type E. coli bacterial cells in the feces or urine of the animal;

(5) reducing (M4) P-type E. coli contamination in food involves adding the food composition of the food;

(6) inhibiting (M5) adherence of P-type E. coli to surface (preferably uroepithelial cell surface or biofilm) involves contacting the bacteria with at least one proanthocyanidin extract, compound or polymer which is selected from (A1), (A2), (A3), (A4) or (A5), prior to or concurrently with contacting the bacteria with the surface; and

(7) detecting (M6) P-type reactive bacteria in a body fluid sample involves either contacting the body fluid sample with a P-type receptor-specific assay reagent to allow binding of any P-type reactive bacteria present in the sample to the reagent, where the reagent comprises a solid-phase substrate coated with the at least one proanthocyanidin extracts which contain polymer selected from (A1), (A2), (A3), (A4) or (A5) and determining whether P-type reactive bacteria are present in the sample by assessing the degree of agglutination in the sample or testing the body fluid sample with human red blood cells in a agglutination assay, testing the body fluid sample with guinea **pig** blood cells in a second agglutination assay and determining the results.

ACTIVITY - Nephrotropic; litholytic; vulnerary; antiseborrheic; and dermatological.

No suitable data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inhibitor of adhesion of bacterial cells (preferably P-type E. coli) to surface.

USE - (I) is useful in pharmaceutical or food composition for preventing or treating urogenital infection or urinary infection (such as bladder infection or kidney infection (preferably pyelonephritis)) in a mammal, particularly mink. For reducing incidence of infection after surgery, treating topical wounds or acne, and preventing or eliminating oral infection.

ADVANTAGE - The extract of plant of genus **Vaccinium** is highly enriched for an active fraction.

Dwg.0/9

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 17 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:7603 PHIN
DOCUMENT NUMBER: P00661732
DATA ENTRY DATE: 28 Apr 2000

TITLE: Pet sounds and sites at BSAVA (British Small Animal Veterinary Association)
SOURCE: Animal-Pharm (2000) No. 443 p17
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L24 ANSWER 4 OF 17 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001201395 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20535887 PubMed ID: 11085437
TITLE: Bait delivery for oral rabies **vaccine** to gray foxes.
AUTHOR: Steelman H G; Henke S E; Moore G M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute, Texas A&M University-Kingsville, 78363, USA.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF WILDLIFE DISEASES, (2000 Oct) 36 (4) 744-51.
Journal code: 0244160. ISSN: 0090-3558.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200104
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010417
Last Updated on STN: 20010417
Entered Medline: 20010412

AB Rabies is a widespread zoonotic disease that has reached epizootic proportions in gray foxes (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) in central Texas. Because each species of carnivore has different food preferences and foraging strategies, it is essential that the efficacy of a bait delivery program be examined for gray foxes prior to an oral **vaccination** program being attempted. Field trials were conducted to determine bait preferences of free-ranging gray foxes to selected baits and odor attractants. Baits consisted of polymer cubes made of either **dog** food meal or fish meal, and a wax-lard cake that was enhanced with marshmallow **flavoring**. Attractants added to baits exuded sulfurous, fatty, cheesy, or sweet odors and **flavors**. During 3,589 operable bait station nights, gray fox visitation and bait uptake rates were 9.2% and 8.3%, respectively. Gray foxes exhibited no preference in bait uptake rates between bait and odor attractant combinations. Gray foxes exhibited no difference in cumulative bait uptake rates between onroad and offroad sites; however, the uptake rate by raccoons was significantly greater for baits placed on roads than for baits randomly placed. Raccoons were the major non-target species competing for baits, being attributed with 73% of the total uptake. Visitation and bait uptake rates by raccoons significantly increased after a 7-day lethal removal of raccoons (n = 37) from the study area. Random distribution of baits is recommended; it reduced bait uptake by non-target species without adversely affecting uptake by gray foxes.

L24 ANSWER 5 OF 17 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:7708 PHIN
DOCUMENT NUMBER: P00619480
DATA ENTRY DATE: 23 Apr 1999
TITLE: Pets in the spotlight: BSAVA (British Small Animal Veterinary Association) Congress

SOURCE: Animal-Pharm (1999) No. 419 p20
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L24 ANSWER 6 OF 17 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-540749 [45] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-157979
TITLE: Composition for delivering biologically active compound to living organism.
DERWENT CLASS: A18 A25 A96 B07
INVENTOR(S): LEIGH, M L S; LEIGH, S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PHAR-N) PHARES PHARM RES NV
COUNTRY COUNT: 85
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9944642	A1	19990910	(199945)*	EN	48
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9928455	A	19990920	(200007)		
EP 1059941	A1	20001220	(200105)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
JP 2002505307	W	20020219	(200216)		42

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9944642	A1	WO 1999-GB656	19990305
AU 9928455	A	AU 1999-28455	19990305
EP 1059941	A1	EP 1999-909085	19990305
		WO 1999-GB656	19990305
JP 2002505307	W	WO 1999-GB656	19990305
		JP 2000-534242	19990305

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9928455	A	Based on	WO 9944642
EP 1059941	A1	Based on	WO 9944642
JP 2002505307	W	Based on	WO 9944642

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1998-27835 19981217; GB 1998-4705 19980305
AN 1999-540749 [45] WPIDS
AB WO 9944642 A UPAB: 19991103
NOVELTY - Composition comprises:
(1) at least one micelle forming membrane lipid and
(2) at least one hydrophilic material to produce a liquid, gel or semi solid and which produces dispersed lipid aggregates upon contact or further dilution with an aqueous medium.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the

following:

(A) a liquid pharmaceutical composition comprising a micelle forming lipid and a bilayer forming lipid, ethanol in an amount to mobilise the lipids and a polyol in an amount to maintain the lipids in solution at room temperature and

(B) a liquid pharmaceutical composition comprising a micelle forming lipid and a bilayer forming lipid, water to hydrate the lipid mixture and a biologically active compound.

USE - Used for delivering biologically active compounds to a living organism.

ADVANTAGE - The composition can mimic partially digested food mixture, allowing for higher absorption of 'problem' compounds compared to compositions only relying on diacyl phospholipids. The composition improves the bioavailability and consistency in absorption of lipophilic or hydrophilic compounds. The composition has good storage stability.

Cyclosporin A (10 pts.), commercial grade enzyme modified lecithin (55 pts.), ethanol (17.5 pts.), propylene glycol (12 pts.), glycerol (5 pts.) and water (5 pts.) were heated to 40 deg. C overnight.

The composition was **administered** to beagle **dogs** so that the amount of cyclosporin A **administered** was 100 mg in 2 x 500 mg gelatin capsules with 50 mg cyclosporin A in each capsule. Blood samples were taken after 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 hours post **administration** and assayed for cyclosporin A.

Results showed that the composition had high bioavailability.

Dwg.0/1

L24 ANSWER 7 OF 17 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:5778 PHIN
DOCUMENT NUMBER: P00572524
DATA ENTRY DATE: 6 Mar 1998
TITLE: Intervet UK launches Quadrisol 5
SOURCE: Animal-Pharm (1998) No. 392 p25
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L24 ANSWER 8 OF 17 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999031389 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99031389 PubMed ID: 9813846
TITLE: Gray fox response to baits and attractants for oral rabies **vaccination**.
AUTHOR: Steelman H G; Henke S E; Moore G M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute, Texas A&M University-Kingsville 78363, USA.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF WILDLIFE DISEASES, (1998 Oct) 34 (4) 764-70.
Journal code: 0244160. ISSN: 0090-3558.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199902
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990216
Last Updated on STN: 19990216
Entered Medline: 19990204

AB Rabies is a widespread zoonosis that recently reached epidemic proportions in gray foxes (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) in central Texas. The objectives of this study were to determine bait and attractant preferences among captive gray foxes, to determine the behavioral responses of gray foxes to selected bait-attractant combinations, and to evaluate baits as a delivery mechanism of oral rabies **vaccines**. Trials were conducted to determine bait preferences of captive gray foxes to selected baits and attractants. Tested baits consisted of a polymer-bound cube made of either **dog** food meal or fish meal, a polymer-bound cylinder made of **dog** food meal, and a wax-lard cake that was enhanced with marshmallow or chicken **flavoring**. Attractants were additives to baits that exuded sweet, sulfurous, fruity, fatty, cheesy, honey, and fishy odors and **flavors**. Captive gray foxes (n = 31) exhibited a preference for marshmallow wax cakes and polymer **dog** food baits with a lard interior and granulated sugar exterior. However, gray foxes exhibited chewing behaviors consistent with ingesting an oral **vaccine** only with the wax cake baits.

L24 ANSWER 9 OF 17 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:7248 PHIN
DOCUMENT NUMBER: P00532712
DATA ENTRY DATE: 11 Apr 1997
TITLE: Big ideas for small animals at World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA) Congress
SOURCE: Animal-Pharm (1997) No. 370 p23
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L24 ANSWER 10 OF 17 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:6326 PHIN
DOCUMENT NUMBER: P00530720
DATA ENTRY DATE: 11 Apr 1997
TITLE: Biostar's immunosterilants boost production
SOURCE: Animal-Pharm (1997) No. 370 p22
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L24 ANSWER 11 OF 17 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95335968 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95335968 PubMed ID: 7611552
TITLE: Test of three bait types for oral **immunization** of **dogs** against rabies in Tunisia.
AUTHOR: Matter H C; Kharmachi H; Haddad N; Ben Youssef S; Sghaier C; Ben Khelifa R; Jemli J; Mrabet L; Meslin F X; Wandeler A I
CORPORATE SOURCE: Federal Office of Public Health, Division of Epidemiology and Infectious Diseases, Berne, Switzerland.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE, (1995 Jun) 52 (6) 489-95.
Journal code: 0370507. ISSN: 0002-9637.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199508
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950828
Last Updated on STN: 19950828
Entered Medline: 19950815

AB Chicken heads and two types of artificial bait were tested in Tunisia during two field trials in a waste disposal site carried out in 1988 and 1989 to compare their effectiveness as vehicles for the oral **administration** of antirabies **vaccine** to free-roaming **dogs**. Baits were made available for 36 hr and those that disappeared or were consumed were replaced on several occasions. In 1988, an artificial bait composed of fat and fishmeal (artificial bait type I) was tested. In the second trial, chicken heads and an artificial bait composed of polymerized fishmeal and wax (artificial bait type II) were compared. The **vaccine** containers were loaded with a topical marker (rhodamine B or methylene blue) to identify animals that had consumed baits. The artificial type I bait tested in 1988 was poorly accepted, but in the second trial, the number of chicken-head baits probably taken by **dogs** was more than seven times greater than the number of artificial type II baits taken. Thirteen **dogs** observed during the day showed topical marker staining. In both trials, most baits were taken during the night when **dog** activity in the waste disposal site was at its maximum. Artificial baits were characterized either by their lack of thermostability (type I, melting) or a certain attractiveness for **cats** (type II, fish **flavor**). Chicken heads fulfill established requirements for baits for **vaccine** delivery. They are well-accepted by free-roaming **dogs**, inexpensive, usually easily available at local markets, unattractive to humans, relatively easy to store in large quantities, and easy to handle.

L24 ANSWER 12 OF 17 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-61046 VETU
TITLE: The Role of Growth Hormones, Beta-Adrenergic Agents and Intact Males in Pork Production: A Review.
AUTHOR: Squires E J; Adeola O; Young L G; Hacker R R
LOCATION: Guelph, Ont., Can.; West Lafayette, Ind., USA
SOURCE: Can.J.Anim.Sci. (73, No. 1, 1-23, 1993) 1 Fig. 9 Tab. 130 Ref.
CODEN: CNJNAT
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Animal and Poultry Science, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
AN 1993-61046 VETU
AB The role of **porcine** somatotropin (pST), beta-adrenergic agonists and intact males in pork production are reviewed. The physiological actions, methods of **administration** and benefits of pST and beta-adrenergics (ractopamine, clenbuterol, cimaterol, RO-16-8714) as repartitioning agents are detailed. Modifications in the nutrient requirements of **pigs** given pST or beta- adrenergics are also mentioned. The use of intact **pigs** as a supply of lean carcasses is limited by the presence of boar taint. Methods for measuring and controlling (GnRH, ICSH, androst-16-ene steroid **immunization**) boar

taint are detailed. The additive effects of pST and beta-adrenergics and the use of separate penning for intact males and gilts are also reported.

ABEX The physiological actions of pST in adipose tissue are catabolic and in muscle, cartilage and bone, anabolic. pST decreases adipose-tissue accretion rate and carcass fat content by repartitioning excess nutrients to other tissues for oxidation. Beta-adrenergics increase muscle mass by simulating myofibrillar protein synthesis and reduce carcass fat by reducing lipogenesis and increasing lipolysis. Androgens stimulate muscle growth, nitrogen and phosphorus retention and bone growth and result in lean carcasses. Daily injections of pST dose- dependently improve growth and feed conversion rates and an implant delivery system mimicking daily injections is being sought. Beta-adrenergics are only effective when fed to finishing **pigs**. For **pigs** given pST, an increase in dietary lysine and for those given beta-adrenergics, high dietary protein level are required to optimize the response. Intact males require higher levels of protein and lysine than gilts or castrates to maximize carcass leanness. The use of pST and beta- adrenergics results in savings in feed costs. Intact males have less backfat than gilts or castrates but the lean yield is higher in gilts than intact males. The main reason for castration is to prevent boar taint caused by androst-16-ene steroids and skatole. The hot iron test or a colorimetric assay are currently used for rapid prediction of boar taint.

L24 ANSWER 13 OF 17 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-294301 [36] WPIDS
TITLE: Improving meat quality of intact male animals - by immuno neutralisation, shortly before slaughter, of steroid with anti-LHRH, esp. induced by two-stage **vaccination**.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C03 C06 D16 P14
INVENTOR(S): BONNEAU, M B; CHOUVET, C; DUFOUR, R; ROULET, C; DUPOUR, R
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (INMR) RHONE MERIEUX SA; (MERI-N) MERIAL; (MERI-N) MERIAL SAS
COUNTRY COUNT: 26
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 501882	A2	19920902	(199236)*	FR	18
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL PT					
WO 9215330	A1	19920917	(199240)	FR	37
W: CA CS HU JP KR PL US					
FR 2673377	A1	19920904	(199244)		34
FR 2685333	A1	19930625	(199338)		21
EP 501882	A3	19921014	(199340)		
HU 63338	T	19930830	(199340)		
AU 640603	B	19930826	(199341)		
JP 05506459	W	19930922	(199343)		12
CZ 9203280	A3	19931013	(199350)		
TW 221674	A	19940311	(199417)		
SK 9203280	A3	19950105	(199511)		
US 5573767	A	19961112	(199651)		13
HU 214453	B	19980330	(199823)		

MX 186087	B	19970924 (199850)	
EP 501882	B1	20000712 (200036)	FR
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL PT			
DE 69231232	E	20000817 (200047)	
ES 2149166	T3	20001101 (200062)	
CZ 287775	B6	20010117 (200107)	
KR 257214	B1	20000515 (200128)	
CA 2081660	C	20010501 (200131)	EN
JP 3177246	B2	20010618 (200136)	18
SK 282056	B6	20011008 (200163)	
CZ 289521	B6	20020213 (200221)	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
EP 501882	A2		EP 1992-400496	19920226
WO 9215330	A1		WO 1992-FR176	19920226
FR 2673377	A1		FR 1991-2513	19910301
FR 2685333	A1		FR 1991-15289	19911218
EP 501882	A3		EP 1992-400496	19920226
HU 63338	T		HU 1992-3419	19920226
			WO 1992-FR176	19920226
AU 640603	B		AU 1992-25237	19920918
JP 05506459	W		JP 1992-506893	19920226
			WO 1992-FR176	19920226
CZ 9203280	A3		CS 1992-3280	19921030
TW 221674	A		TW 1992-101687	19920305
SK 9203280	A3		WO 1992-FR176	19920226
			CS 1992-3280	19921030
US 5573767	A	Cont of	US 1992-946495	19921109
			US 1994-343883	19941117
HU 214453	B		HU 1992-3419	19920226
			WO 1992-FR176	19920226
MX 186087	B		MX 1992-7129	19921209
EP 501882	B1		EP 1992-400496	19920226
DE 69231232	E		DE 1992-631232	19920226
			EP 1992-400496	19920226
ES 2149166	T3		EP 1992-400496	19920226
CZ 287775	B6		CS 1992-3280	19920226
			WO 1992-FR176	19920226
KR 257214	B1		WO 1992-FR176	19920226
			KR 1992-702707	19921031
CA 2081660	C		CA 1992-2081660	19920226
			WO 1992-FR176	19920226
JP 3177246	B2		JP 1992-506893	19920226
			WO 1992-FR176	19920226
SK 282056	B6		CS 1992-3280	19921030
CZ 289521	B6		WO 1992-FR176	19920226
			CZ 2000-721	19920226

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
HU 63338	T	Based on	WO 9215330
AU 640603	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9225237
JP 05506459	W	Based on	WO 9215330

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

HU 214453	B	Previous Publ.	HU 63338
		Based on	WO 9215330
DE 69231232	E	Based on	EP 501882
ES 2149166	T3	Based on	EP 501882
CZ 287775	B6	Previous Publ.	CZ 9203280
		Based on	WO 9215330
CA 2081660	C	Based on	WO 9215330
JP 3177246	B2	Previous Publ.	JP 05506459
		Based on	WO 9215330
SK 282056	B6	Previous Publ.	SK 9203280
CZ 289521	B6	Previous Publ.	CZ 200000721
		Based on	WO 9215330

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1991-15289 19911210; FR 1991-2513 19910301; WO 1992-FR176 19920226

AN 1992-294301 [36] WPIDS

AB EP 501882 A UPAB: 19931129

The organoleptic properties (partic. smell, **flavour** and tenderness) of meat from non-castrated male animals are improved shortly before slaughter by suppressing the action of androgenic and non-androgenic steriods by active or passive **immunisation** with anti-LHRH. The advantages associated with the male characters of the animal are retained practically up to the time of slaughter.

Also new are (1) the peptide of formula (I) Trp-Ser-Tyr-Gly-Leu-Arg-Pro-Gly-NH2 (I) (2) conjugates (A) of the with an immunogenic carrier protein; and (8) anti-LHRM **vaccines** contg. (A) or an alpha-globulin/LHRH conjugate.

Specifically the animal is given a first injection of **vaccine**, pref. during the fattening stage, to induce a low level immune response which has no appreciable effect on gonadal steroids, then just before slaughter additional **vaccine** is **administered** to suppress (or significantly reduce) steroid secretion without adverse localor general reactions which could harm the appearance or quality of the meat.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The method is used with cattle, sheep or **pigs**. It retains the advantages (greater wt. gain; more efficient feed utilisation and leaner carcasses) of male animals while eliminating the adverts effects on meat quality. The treatment is perfectly safe; esp. it does not induce any local reactions which could cause the meat to be rejected. (I) is highly immunogenic but lacks the hormonal properties of natural LHR

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ FR 2685333 A UPAB: 19931123

Organoleptic properties (partic. smell, **flavour** and tenderness) of meat from non-castrated male animals are improved shortly before slaughter by suppressing the action of androgenic and non-androgenic steroids by active or passive **immunisation** with anti-LHRH. The advantages associated with the male characters of the animal are retained practically up to the time of slaughter.

Also new are (1) the peptide of formula (I) Trp-Ser-Tyr-Gly-Leu-Arg-Pro-Gly-NH2 (I) (2) conjugates (A) of the with an immunogenic carrier protein; and (8) anti-LHRM **vaccines** contg. (A) or an alpha-globulin/LHRH conjugate.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The method is used with cattle, sheep or **pigs**. It retains the advantages (greater wt. gain; more efficient feed utilisation and leaner carcasses) of male animals while eliminating the adverts effects on meat quality. The treatment is perfectly safe; esp. it does not induce any local reactions which

could cause the meat to be rejected. (I) is highly immunogenic but lacks the hormonal properties of natural LHR.
Dwg.0/0

ABEQ JP 05506459 W UPAB: 19931207
The organolepitic properties (partic. smell, **flavour** and tenderness) of meat from non-castrated male animals are improved shortly before slaughter by suppressing the action of androgenic and non-androgenic steroids by active or passive **immunisation** with anti-LHRH. The advantages associated with the male character of the animal are retained practically upto the time of slaughter.
Also new are (1) the peptide of formula (I) Trp-Ser-Tyr-Gly-Leu-Arg-Pro-Gly-NH2 (I) (2) conjugates (A) of with an immunogenic carrier protein; and (3) anti-LHRH **vaccines** contg. (A) or an alpha-globulin/LHRH conjugate.
Specifically, the animals is given a first injection of **vaccine**, pref. during the fattening, stage, to induce a low level immune response which has no appreciable effect on gonadal steroids, then just before slaughter additional **vaccine** is **administered** to suppress (or significantly reduce) steroids secretion without adverse local or general reactions which could harm the appearance or quality of the meat.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The method is used with cattle, sheep or **pigs**. It retains the advantages (greater wt. gain; more efficient feed utilisation and leaner carcasses) of male animals while eliminating the adverse effects on meat quality. The treatment is perfectly safe; esp. it does not induce any local reactor which could cause the meal to be rejected. (I) is highly immunogenic but lacks the hormonal properties of natural LHRH.

ABEQ US 5573767 A UPAB: 19961219
A method for the production of meat having improved organoleptic qualities, comprising the fattening of uncastrated male animals selected from the group consisting of cattle, sheep and **pigs** , and possessing androgenic steroids and non-androgenic steroids, while permitting the development of the male character of said animals and shortly before slaughter of said animals subjecting said animals to anti-LHRH active immunoneutralization to substantially abolish the action of said androgenic and non-androgenic steroids only shortly before slaughter, the method comprising one **administration** before or during the fattening of the animals of an anti-LHRH **vaccine** designed to induce a primary, low-intensity immune response without a significant or even measurable effect on gonadal steroid secretion to permit the development of the male character of the animals and then, shortly before slaughter, the **administration** of an anti-(LHRH) **vaccine**, to induce an anti-LHRH immunoneutralization substantially abolishing the action of the androgenic and non-androgenic steroids.
Dwg.0/0

L24 ANSWER 14 OF 17 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92397982 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92397982 PubMed ID: 1524144
TITLE: A field evaluation in Mexico of four baits for oral rabies **vaccination** of **dogs**.
AUTHOR: Frontini M G; Fishbein D B; Garza Ramos J; Flores Collins E; Balderas Torres J M; Quiroz Huerta G; Gamez Rodriguez J J; Belotto A J; Dobbins J G; Linhart S B; +

CORPORATE SOURCE: Viral and Rickettsial Zoonoses Branch, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE, (1992 Sep) 47 (3) 310-6.
Journal code: 0370507. ISSN: 0002-9637.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199210
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19921023
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19921015

AB We evaluated four baits for the delivery of oral rabies **vaccines** to **dogs**. In a controlled study in a town in rural Mexico, 177 randomly selected **dogs** were assigned to receive one of four experimental baits (two of which were developed by the Denver Wildlife Research Center [DWRC]): one of two cylindrical polyurethane sponges with a corn meal coating (one fried in corn oil [DWRC-corn], the other in fish oil [DWRC-fish]), a fish-**flavored** polymer bait, or a wax bait. Each **dog** was also offered a commercial **dog** biscuit. We recorded whether or not the bait was completely consumed, and used the following measures to estimate the amount of oropharyngeal contact with each bait: total chewing time, presence of pieces of bait on the ground following **administration**, the total area of ground surrounding the location of ingestion that was covered with green dye contained in each bait, and condition of ampules that contained the dye. The **dog** biscuits were completely consumed significantly more often than the baits (155 of 176 [88%] for the biscuits versus 89 of 176 [50.5%] for the four baits; P less than 10(-6)), but were chewed for a significantly shorter time than the baits (mean time 34 sec for the biscuit versus 60-82 sec for the four baits: P less than 0.001). The ideal bait would probably combine the attractiveness of the commercial biscuit and the ability of the sponge baits to promote contact with the mucous membranes.

L24 ANSWER 15 OF 17 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:14411 PHIN
DOCUMENT NUMBER: P00293338
DATA ENTRY DATE: 22 Nov 1991
TITLE: Product news round-up at Expoaviga 1991
SOURCE: Animal-Pharm (1991) No. 240 p18
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L24 ANSWER 16 OF 17 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:13769 PHIN
DOCUMENT NUMBER: P00294636
DATA ENTRY DATE: 6 Dec 1991
TITLE: Laboratoires Sogeval expanding on European animal health scene
SOURCE: Animal-Pharm (1991) No. 241 p16
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L24 ANSWER 17 OF 17 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-60305 VETU
TITLE: Active **Immunization** against the Boar Taint Androstenone. I. **Immunization** with Androstenone Conjugate.
(Az ivari szagert felelos androsztenon elleni aktiv **immunizacio** kansertesekben. I. **Immunizacio** androsztenon alapu antigenekkel)
AUTHOR: Hazas Z; Horn P; Sandor E; Feher T
LOCATION: Kaposvar, Hung.
SOURCE: Magy.Allatorv.Lapja (46, No. 9, 521-28, 1991) 6 Fig. 2 Tab. 21 Ref.
CODEN: MGALA5
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Kaposvar, Denes major 2, 7401, Hungary.
LANGUAGE: Hungarian
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: LA; CT
AN 1992-60305 VETU
AB Repeated i.m. androstenone-3-CM-oxime -BSA conjugate (0.5 mg in 2 ml PBS) plus complete Freund's adjuvant (2 ml) **administration** at age 70, 107 and 147 days evoked an anti-androstenone antibody response without altering serum androstenone and testosterone levels, weight gain, carcass composition or boar taint rating for 90 **immunized** boars in comparison with 38 nonimmunized control animals. The results indicate that active **immunization** with this androstenone conjugate is not effective against boar taint. (No EX).

(FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:35:23 ON 07 JAN 2003)
L3 111 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (FLAVOUR? OR FLAVOR?) AND (ANTIGEN OR RHUSIOPATH? OR VACCIN? OR IMMUNIS? OR IMMUNIZ?)
L28 188 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (GIVAUDEN ROURE? OR GIVAUDAN ROURE?)/CS OR (GIVAUDEN ROURE? OR GIVAUDAN ROURE?)/PA
L30 0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L3

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, PHIC, PHIN, TOXCENTER, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETU, VETB' ENTERED AT 10:40:23 ON 07 JAN 2003)
L31 0 S L30
L32 2 S (GIVAUDEN ROURE? OR GIVAUDAN ROURE?)/CO
L33 0 S L32 AND L3

(FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:43:47 ON 07 JAN 2003)
L35 48159 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON ANTIGENS/CT
L37 5940 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON VACCINES/CT
L39 357 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 AND L37
L40 67234 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON "ADMINISTRATION, ORAL"/CT
L41 20 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L39 AND L40
L42 111837 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON SWINE/CT
L43 99994 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON CATS/CT
L44 219748 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON DOGS/CT
L45 1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L41 AND (L42 OR L43 OR L44)

L45 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE

AN 93175106 MEDLINE
TI Novel vaccination strategies for the control of mucosal infection.
AU Husband A J
SO VACCINE, (1993) 11 (2) 107-12. Ref: 45
Journal code: 8406899. ISSN: 0264-410X.
AB Enteric disease remains one of the greatest causes of mortality and morbidity in both human and veterinary species. There has been a remarkable lack of success in vaccination to control mucosal disease and it is therefore apparent that novel strategies are required to achieve effective mucosal immunity. Basic studies described in this paper have addressed problems associated with antigen handling and the induction of an immune response in the intestine, and the subsequent dissemination of effector cells and molecules to intestinal and extra-intestinal submucosal regions. Effective induction of IgA responses is dependent on T-cell help and requires cognate interactions between T cells and B cells within organized gut-associated lymphoid tissue (GALT). The delivery of an IgA antibody response to mucosal sites is also a T cell dependent but antigen driven process. The normal route by which antigen is taken up by GALT is via the epithelial surface but antigen presented in this way via villus epithelial cells generates predominantly a suppressor response. Strategies designed to overcome this effect include the use of powerful adjuvants (such as cholera toxin, muramyldipeptide and phorbol esters), the use of immunogenic carriers, or delivery via liposomes, microspheres or genetically engineered viral or bacterial vectors. Alternatively, the feasibility of accessing GALT via the serosal surface by administration of intraperitoneal antigen in oil emulsion has been explored and a vaccine formulation (Auspharm (patent pending)) has been developed which is suitable for IP delivery in commercial applications.

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L34        1004 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "FLAVORING AGENTS"/CT
L35       48159 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ANTIGENS/CT
L36           0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 AND L35


L34        1004 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "FLAVORING AGENTS"/CT
L37        5940 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  VACCINES/CT
L46           0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 AND L37


    (FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO,
    PHIC, PHIN, TOXCENTER, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETU, VETB' ENTERED AT
    10:50:28 ON 07 JAN 2003)                                  - Author(s)
L47        2324 S "CHU H"?/AU
L48       23923 S "LI W"?/AU
L49           7 S L47 AND L48
L50          52 S (L47 OR L48) AND (FLAVOUR? OR FLAVOR?)
L51           2 S (L47 OR L48) AND L3   (see query statement @ L20)
L52           7 S L49 OR L51
L53           4 DUP REM L52 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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L53 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:487412 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:62143

TITLE: Improved Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae bacterin vaccine
INVENTOR(S): **Chu, Hsien-Jue; Li, Wumin;** Xu, Zhichang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wyeth, John, and Brother Ltd., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002049666	A2	20020627	WO 2001-US47865	20011211
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002028993	A5	20020701	AU 2002-28993	20011211
US 2002131980	A1	20020919	US 2002-39383	20020108

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-256637P P 20001219
WO 2001-US47865 W 20011211

AB The invention provides an improved Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae bacterin vaccine which provides immunity from infection after a single administration. The vaccine comprises an inactivated Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae bacterin and an adjuvant mixt. In a preferred embodiment, the adjuvant mixt. comprises an acrylic acid polymer, most preferably Carbopol, one or more unsatd. terpene hydrocarbons, preferably squalene or squalane, and a polyoxyethylene-polypropylene block copolymer such as Pluronic.RTM..

L53 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:31278 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:74558
TITLE: Methods and composition for oral **vaccination**
INVENTOR(S): **Chu, Hsien-Jue; Li, Wumin**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Home Products Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002002139	A2	20020110	WO 2001-US20155	20010622
WO 2002002139	A3	20020704		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH,				

L53 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:22808 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:22808
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:4304b-d
TITLE: Mean lifetime ratio of K+ meson and hyperons and their branching ratios in different decay modes
AUTHOR(S): **Li, Weh-Chu**; Hsi, Ting-Ch'ang; Ho, Tso-Hsui; Ch'en, Chung-Mu; **Chu, Hung-Yuan**
SOURCE: Sci. Record (Peking) (1959), 3(No. 1), 35-9
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Calcns. are based on the Feynman-Gell-Mann universal interaction (cf. Lee and Yang, CA 52, 12609e). The lowest-order approxn. of the perturbation theory is used. The calcd. ratio of lifetimes of K meson and hyperons is 66, compared to the exptl. 78. The branching ratio of the K+ meson decay for K+ .fwdarw. .mu.+ + v, K+ .fwdarw. e+ + .pi.0 + v, and K+ .fwdarw. .mu.+ + .pi.0 + .nu. is 16:1:0.67, compared to exptl. 14:1:0.95. The results support the theory of universal weak Fermi interaction proposed by F. and G.-M.

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:52:41 ON 07 JAN 2003

US 098872960AP1

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Dossier: 09887296

Legal Date: 01-08-2003

No.	Doccode	Number of pages
1	IMIS	1

Total number of pages: 1

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